REGD. NO. B. 1065

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Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. XXII NO. 154 BOMBAY SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1934 EIGHTEEN PAGES

Sykes' Plans To Sabotage Fiscal Autonomy

NO ROOM FOR CUT IN WAGES

Labour Association Presents Case Before Mahatma

AHMEDABAD DISPUTE

AHMEDABAD, June 29.

The Labour Association submitted a statement to Mahatma Gandhi to-day in reply to the Millowners' Association's statement regarding the proposed cut in wages.

The Labour Association states that there is no room or justification for any cut in wages. Reduction in the present wages, the Association declares, will cause serious detriment to the true interests of the Ahmedabad industry. There is no definite relationship between low wages and low labour costs as revealed by the Wages Enquiry report published by the Government of Bombay.

Although Ahmedabad is paying a higher wage, Labour cost per spindle and loom is less than in Bombay.—A. P.

ZANZIBAR SITUATION

Govt. Of India Assures Sir Purshotamdas

In reply to an urgent telegraphic inquiry, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Chairman, The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, has been informed telegraphically by the Government of India that the situation in Zanzibar is "receiving earnest attention of the Government of India". Further communication from the Government is expected within a few days.

INDIANS IN ZANZIBAR

"Govt. Of India Giving Prompt Attention To Grievances"

SIMLA, June 29.

Government of India are giving prompt attention to the question of the grievances of Indians in Zanzibar, but before any action can be taken by way of a representation to the Secretary of State, full and exact information must be obtained. Government have telegraphed to obtain such information.—A.P.

IN TUNE WITH TRADITION

Sir Stanley Reed On White Paper

LONDON, June 29.

None of the critics of the White Paper faced the plain issue, namely that the present form of Government in India was admittedly trasitory and had outlived its usefulness, declared Sir Stanley Reed in a speech to-night at Barnsley. Something had to replace it, said Sir Stanley Reed, and it was fantastic to propose that the schemes did not carry goodwill with them. The broad outlines of the White Paper were in accordance with tradition.

As regards British trade, it was patent that if the conviction spread that the British commercial interests stood against the path of constitutional progress the drift of trade would turn against the British manufactrer. Real progress was in the co-operation between British and Indian commerce and industries against the grim menace of Japanese competition.

As regards corruption in politics the true defence was education and the creation of healthy public opinion which had produced remarkable improvement in recent years.—Reuter.

Assurance To Alarmed Cotton Magnates

'MAINTAIN POWER OF WITH-HOLDING CONSENT'

Ex-Governor Talks Of "Goodwill" In Same Breath

LONDON, June 29.

"I sympathise with the natural anxiety expressed by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce as regards the future of the British cotton industry under the Reforms and concur with their contention that the country conceding considerable rights may expect the continuance of 'status quo' in the directions vital to her economic life," declared Sir Frederick Sykes in a speech at Manchester.

BEST SAFEGUARD.

Sir F. Sykes continuing said:

"On the contrary, we must face the fact that India imposed tariffs against British imports previously and claims the same liberties to consider her interests as Dominions, but though I fully realise the difficulties in the way, I am still not without the hope that way may be found whereby the power of withholding consent to such measures may be maintained as a last resort. The best safeguard for the trade of Lancashire is the good-will of the people of India." The growth of the new spirit, abandonment of the sterile and suicidal policy of Civil Disobedience and boycott exemplified in the signing of the Ottawa Agreements by Indians. Ottawa is already beginning to make itself felt.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

British manufacturers agreed to take the surplus steel billets produced by the Indian Iron and Steel Company in return for preference to galvanised sheets with the result that the Belgian trade therein was ousted. England's purchases of Indian linseed increased from 15,000 tons in 1931 to 131,000 in 1933; Indian rice from 200,000 cwts to 14,00,000. This latter is satisfactory in view of the Japanese restrictions on imports of Indian rice but if the improvement is not maintained, it might be necessary to increase preference in favour of Indian rice.

The fact that Lancashire took 420,300 tons of Indian cotton in 1933 compared with 220,900 in 1932 might itself be the foundation for the offtake of Lancashire goods.—Reuter.

Willingdon's Platitudes At Edinburgh Function

Indulges In Unctuous Talk About Training Indians For Responsible Govt.

LONDON, June 29.

A warm tribute to the loyalty of the princes and people of India to the British Crown was paid by the Viceroy in his speech at Edinburgh when Lord and Lady Willingdon were presented the "Freedom of the City."

India, said the Viceroy, was changing very fast, and responsibility for the change was mainly due to the fact that Britons for the past hundred years have been working to develop in the minds and character of Indians a spirit of responsibility which in due course, will fit them to undertake full powers of the administration of their own affairs. He fully realised the doubts and difficulties in the minds of many who, while anxious to act generously and fairly by India, were uneasy with regard to the scope of advance through their lack of practical knowledge of the conditions of India. Lord Willingdon urged that owing to rapid changes in India, special consideration should be given to the views and opinions of those who had the most recent experience of life in India and those doing Empire service there.

"MISGUIDED" PEOPLE.

In a country of such vast population as India, there must be a certain number of misguided and evilly disposed people whose desire was to subvert or injure the Government but the princes and people of India were loyal to the British Crown. They were not unmindful of the past benefits; they were proud that their own share in the building up of the fortunes of the Empire and their aspiration was to move forward until they reached a position of full partnership in the working out the destinies of the Empire. They asked their aspirations at the present juncture to be dealt with by all in a spirit of real sympathy and friendship. If that were done, India would increasingly in future prove to be, as in the past, a source of strength and security to "our great Commonwealth of nations."

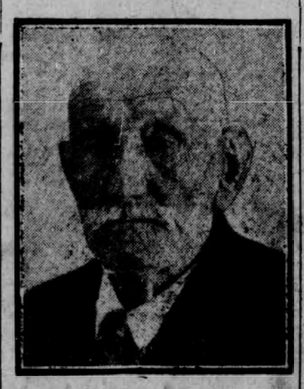
"PILLARS OF EMPIRE."

After paying a tribute to the Scotsmen as pioneers and pillars of the Empire the Viceroy said, he was often asked how he could endure so many years of exile. There was no question of exile when there was duty to perform and all opportunities for life withing the British Empire. Lady Willingdon and himself never for one moment regretted the years spent among the fellow citizens of the Empire overseas. They formed many tried and trusted friendship and always found very happy home. That applied specially to their present life in India, where they were happy in the knowledge that they had gained many valued friendships among the princes and people of India—happy too, in the certain assurance that their temporary home was in a country whose people were intensely loyal to the British Crown.

LADY WILLINGDON'S SHARE.

Lord Willingdon also paid a remarkable tribute to the help, advice and encouragement received from his wife during his long and varied public life and her labours to mitigate distress and suffering and bring happiness and comfort into the life of the people among whom they worked.—Reuter.

LIVED FOR 160 YEARS!



Zaro Agha Who Fought Against French Under Napolean

ISTANBUL, June 29.

The death has occurred of Zaro Agha, world's oldest man at the reputed age of 160.

Zaro Agha fought against the French under Napolean and married twelve times.—Reuter's Special.

WHO SAID HE WAS 120?

(A message from Constantinople, dated June 18, said:—

The allegations that he was only 120 proved too much for Zaro Aga, the world's oldest man, who was removed to hospital suffering from severe fever. His eighty-year-old daughter says that her father was much affected by suggestions that he was not 160.)

STOP PRESS

BR. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Special Cable.)

SANDWICH, June 29.

For the first time in eleven years America failed to win the British Open Championship, which was won by Henry Cotton, the Britisher who entered from the Waterloo Club, Brussels, with a score of 283, which equals Sarazen's record figures for championship Cotton's rounds to-day were 72 and 79, his last round out home being 40 and 39.

The second place was won by the South African Brews, 288. Brews had the best two final rounds, 70 and 71.

Third Padgham (England): 74 and 290.

Fourth Americans, MacDonald Smith, 72 and 292, Kirkwood 78 and 292. The Frenchman, Dallemagne, scored 77 and 292.

ARBITRATION BOARD MEETS.

AHMEDABAD, June 29.

The Arbitration Board consisting of Gandhiji and Sheth Chimanlal Parikh, President of the Millowners Association, held a sitting to-night at Gandhi's residence to considera the question of the wage cut in Ahmedabad mills. Discussions lasted full two hours after which the Board adjourned till to-morrow.

From the trend of discussions it appears there is no possibility of a settlement and the question will probably be referred to an umpire with the dissenting statements of the two arbitrators.—A.P.

HEAVY DEATH ROLL.

NETRAKONA (Mymensingh), June 29.

The death roll is now reported to be heavy. Twelve bodies have been respvered so far in the Furgapur area alone. The villages of Khalgore and Keramkbola have been completely wiped out.—A. P.

Satyamurti's Challenge To Money Lords

MILLIONS CANNOT BUY PATRIOTISM

Citizens Exhorted To Vote For Congressmen

The election campaign to the Legislature was opened in Bombay on behalf of the Congress at a public meeting on Friday.

Mr. Satyamurti in a spirited speech declared that millionaires like Sir Cowasji Jehangir never won the elections simply because they had money.

He appealed to the patriotism of the people and exhorted them to vote only for Congress candidates.

MISCHIEVOUS RUMOUR.

Mr. Nariman took the opportunity to repudiate the rumour spread about split in the B.P.C.C. and characterised it as false and mischievous.

NARIMAN REFUTES RUMOURS OF SPLIT

A public meeting under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. was held on Friday evening in the Blavatsky Lodge when Mr. S. Satyamurti delivered an address on "the Present Situation".

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided and in her introductory remarks observed that it was a fashion once to say that to go to the Councils or the Assembly was a bad thing. As fashions changed, the fashion of not going to the Legislature also changed and now they are donning a new garment to try a new front of the warfare. She exhorted all Congressmen to be loyal to the Congress and subordinate their views to the Congress policy.

MR. SATYAMURTI'S SPEECH.

Mr. S. Satyamurti addressing the meeting said that the present situation was the same as was many years ago with this exception that India had become weaker by losing its vitality being a subject nation politically and also by economic exploitation. He thought India would get Swaraj in only two ways, viz: (1) by speculation and (2) by the fight of arms. By speculation he meant that, as the British people came to India by the will of Providence, so by the same will of Providence they might retire. This, he said, was purely speculation and was not feasible. The second method of winning Swaraj was by the fight of arms. That, too, was not possible before a highly organised Empire like that of Great Britain who had the supremacy of armaments on air, earth and sea.

PATH OF NON-VIOLENCE.

There was the third method chalked out by Mahatma Gandhi and that was non-violence. He did not think that by terrorism any nation got Swaraj and, therefore, he brushed aside that method. Mr. Satyamurti asked Indians to organise themselves and thereby make it impossible for Britain to exploit India economically.

REPLY TO CRITICS.

He then replied to some of the critics that the civil disobedience movement had failed. In the national struggle, he said, there was nothing like a failure or defeat, but it was like a tide of ebb and flow. The greatest achievement of the first civil disobedience movement was the Irwin-Gandhi Pact and the invitation to Mahatmaji to attend the second Round Table Conference. In the first Round Table Conference there was not a single Indian delegate who would say that India wanted control of foreign and financial affairs. Those who went to the first Round Table Conference made a mistake in going there and the grosser mistake was not to put forward India's demands. It was in the second Round Table Conference that Mahatmaji made out a strong case for India's demands and he made out such a strong case that the Prime Minister, Sir Samuel Hoare or Lord Sankey could not give any effective reply. It was left to the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri to reply on their behalf and repudiate the demands made by Mahatmaji for India (Laughter). Anyway, the British Government knew well whom to deal with and at the following Round Table Conference the Rt. Hon. S. Sastri was not invited under the excuse that he was not well, although it was denied that he was not well (Laughter).

VOTE FOR CONGRESS.

Mr. Satyamurti then came to the question of entering the Councils and Assembly and said that those candidates who did not belong to the Congress might say that they were great patriots but the voters should know hat Congressmen had made real sacrifice for the country and they and they alone deserved their support and none else.

If Congressmen were returned to the Legislatures, it would be their duty to repudiate the White Paper. The White Paper was not, the result of an agreement between Britain and India. It contained many things which were inconsistent and incompatible. For instance, the Federation was bound to fail because autocracy and democracy

(Continued on page 8.)

LUXURY TAX ABOLISHED

French Govt. Bill Passed Despite Radical Opposition

DOUMERGUE WINS DAY

PARIS, June 29.

Government secured a vote of confidence on the important issue of the fiscal Reform Bill when the Radical amendment to Article Nine was rejected by 324 votes to 223.

Article Nine abolishes special taxation on luxury articles by fixing a general turnover tax of two per cent, while the Opposition amendment excluded certain farm produce.

Finally the earnest speech by M. Doumergue arguing that the Bill would completely balance the budget carried the day. He said that the Bill was the result of a compromise between the various proposals with the object of strengthening the franc in the face of world depression.—Reuter.

HOW OTTAWA PACT WORKS

Dr. Meeks Report Before Simla Assembly

SIMLA, June 29.

Dr. Meek, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, has returned to Simla after a fortnight's stay? in Calcutta in connection with the preparation of the report for presentation to the Assembly by the Government of India on the working of the Ottawa Agreement.

The Associated Press understands that the report which is expected to be exhaustive, will deal with trade between India, England and other Empire countries. The report is expected to be laid on the table of the Assembly in the first week of the forthcoming session and a special day will, perhaps be allotted for discussion on it.—A. P.

MADRAS MAHAJAN SABHA

Move To Celebrate Golden Jubilee

MADRAS, June 29.

The Madras Mahajan Sabha, founded simultaneously with the Congress, decided this evening to celebrate its Golden Jubilee shortly.

This institution has done yeomen's service to the Indian nation consistently supporting the Congress policy, though working independently.—United Press.

ENROLMENT HAS BEGUN

Call For Volunteers For Bombay Congress Session

WOMEN'S SECTION UNDER MISS SOMJI

The General Secretaries of the Reception Committee of the 48th Session of the Indian National Congress write:—

The enrolment of volunteers both men and women for the ensuing Congress Session has already begun.

WHERE TO ENROL.

All those who desire to join as volunteers are requested to enrol themselves at once either at the Congress House or at the various District Congress Committees' Offices.

OFFICERS' TRAINING.

From those who are thus enrolled up to the 10th of July, men and women, will be selected for the Officers' Training Camps which would be started by the middle of July.

ELIGIBILITY.

Men and women who are above 18 years of age and who are members of the Congress are eligible to be enrolled as volunteers on signing the volunteer's pledge.

MISS SOMJI IN CHARGE.

Miss Sethi Somji has been placed in charge of the recruitment of women volunteers section and she can be seen at the Congress House every evening between 4 and 6.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Secretary and Accountant Cashiers, for up-country Limited Match Factory. Apply personally Royal Service Agency, 369-71, Hornby Road, Second floor, Nanabhai Lane, Fort. (2651)

Wanted B.Sc. or M.Sc., for Soap and analytical work. Those experienced need apply stating experience and salary required to the Swastik Oil Mills, Ltd., 27, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay (2647).

Wanted—Experienced Health Officer, D.P.H. Honours Graduates, B.Sc., M.Sc., B.A. B.T., S.T.C., Doctors M.B.B.S., L.C.P.S., Lady Doctors and qualified Nurses. Apply stating salaries, with testimonials Box No. 2650, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Efficient Canvassers For Provident Insurance work. Good commissions. See Vasudev Muljimal, Kishore Building, 4th floor Kalbadevi Road, between 9 a.m. and 12 noon. (2652).

Wanted—A few Organisers for all Districts in India to push the Sale of Medicines and Tinctures manufactured by Neo-Chemical Works, Brahmangaon, Dacca, each on a monthly salary of Rs. 50, plus 10 per cent. Commission. Apply with -|2|- annas stamps to the Manager by the 15th July. (2632).

Earn Rs. 100 Monthly. For agency terms and samples, apply to West Coast Weaving, Chovva, Malabar. (2625).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Wanted—Post by a European Experienced Child's Nurse. Excellent references. Please reply Box No. 146, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Post by well-educated Young, domiciled European Gentleman, proficient in sketch-drawing. Please reply Box No. 147, "Bombay Chronicle".

12. TO BE LET.

To let cheapiy at "B" Anjirwadi, Mazgaon, Godowns, Workshops and land. Apply there Hariram Bhimji, Phone No. 40583. (2105).

Residences for Catholics—The most convenient and desirable place to reside comfortably and economically within easy reach of all markets, hotels, churches, conveyancss, etc., are the clean and modern Dias Buildings, Catholic Colony, Grant Road Cross Lane, near Railway Station. Moderate rents including electric lighting Apply A. R. Dias, opp. Clock-Tower, Fort, or at premises. (2563).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Let—Immediately decent airy flats facing sea at 86, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill. Rents Rs. 130, 150 and 155. Apply Mr. Mehta, ground floor. (2648).

Andheri, Murazbanabad Road, Westerly Spacious Flat, whole or in parts for any community. Apply Bai Navajbai M. Contractor, No. 8, Nowroji Vakil Street. (2572).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

Space available for flash light advertisements, also shops and rooms at Shri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank, opposite Fire Brigade. Apply to Purshottam Govindjee 62-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (2609).

27. HOTELS.

Dinners And Refreshments Supplied and served. Charges moderate. Wholesome food. Ramkrishna Hindu Hotel, 27, Medows Street, Fort. (2494).

29 PLOTS & PREMISES WANTED

Wanted a large plot of vacant land near Malad and Kandivli on lease for a factory. Please write with particulars and rent to Box No. 126. "Bombay Chronicle."

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

For Sale—Chevrolet Tourer 1932-Model Excellent condition Rs 2,400 or near offer No brokers Box No. 145, "Bombay Chronicle".

32. MOTORCARS WANTED.

Wanted—Chevrolet or Ford 1930-32 Model. Write with particulars and lowest terms to Box No. 144, "Bombay Chronicle".

44. MEDICAL.

Skinboone Lotion cures promptly Hongkong Foot, Weeping eczema, Ringworm Dhobie's itch, Barber's itch, Blisters on fingers, toes, etc. Won't stain clothes. At Kemp and Co., Akberally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry and Co., Monji Vishram Thomson and Taylor, etc. (7796).

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

New Sessions of the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College begins from 15th June. All medical subjects taught. Complete and thorough training. Apply: Secretary, Shetna Building, Princess Street, Corner, Bombay. (2636).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Special Morning and Evening Classes for Certified Public Accountants, Company Secretaries, Insurance and Business Courses just started and conducted at the Alexandra College of Commerce, the Pioneer Institution of 30 years' standing. Enrolments still proceeding. York Building, Hornby Road. (2644).

Learn Electrical Mechanical And Radio Engineering. City Guilds, London, Govt. recognised Diplomas. Low charges. Short period. Prospectus on two annas stamps. Bombay Technical Institute, Bombay 10. (2486).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Senior Cambridge Institute assisted by Highly qualified staff. For English—ex-principal 20 years, Mathematics—fellow, M.A. second class University examiner, Gujarati Professor's works prescribed for Matriculation, Marathi, ten years' experienced M.A. Hygiene Lady Doctor and experts on every subject. Last date for sending forms 8th July. Apply 371, Girgaum Back, opp. Amin Nursery. (2638).

Wireless Operators Course, for service in steamers and shore stations, also Telegraphy for employment in Railways and Government. Efficient training and success guaranteed. All past students employed. New Sessions commencing. Apply sharp G. G. Cooke, Principal, College of Wireless and Commerce. (Govt. Affiliated), 212, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. (2615).

The Deccan Technical Institute— Established 1928. Opposite Imperial Cinema, Girgaum. The Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Course of 3 years. Hours: 7-30 to 9-30 A.M. Principal. (2631).

Hewet Engineering School, Lucknow—Recognised by U. P. Govt. Applications from Matriculates for Overseer Class Sessions July, 1934 will be considered from now. Prospectus free from Principal.

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted a sleeping partner to run a Hindu Restaurant in Fort locality with a regular income. Must invest Rs. 3,000. Please reply Box No. 127, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Agents in every town for Highclass Soaps, Inks, Hairoils, Scents, etc., please write to: —Gujarat Soap Works—Baroda. (2541)

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusava	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkbana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Beswada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottepalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager. The "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O Box No. 322, Bombay.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Rupees About One Lac To Be invested. Period one year. On sound security like ornaments and shares having value in market. Interest will be settled on mutual understanding. Party desiring should apply with particulars of security to be placed, to Box No. 2618, "Bombay Chronicle."

83. INCOMETAX EXPERTS.

Poonegar & Co., Accountants and Income-Tax Consultants request their clients to note that they have shifted from "Jiji House," 15, Ravelin Street to Cama Building, 24-28, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. (2839).

103. LIVE STOCK

Jersey Black Giants are laying wonderfully enormous sized eggs. A trio arrived from England just last December is offered at a great sacrifice. Other Breeds of English and American Poultry also going at greatly reduced prices on account of off season. Leghorns, Minorcas, Australorps, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and beautiful little Bantam fowls are fully described in our Clearance Circular. Send to-day for a Free copy. The Asian Poultry Farm, No. 11, Connaught Road, Poona.

111. SHOPKEEPERS.

Wanted — Wholesale Purchasers of camp cots and foot-rules we manufacture Standard Furniture Co., Ltd., Kallai, (Malabar). (8080)

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Ask for Grafts Catalogue—Matchless Langra Mangoes and other varieties 100 Rs. 6, Price advance. Maharaja Orchard, Darbhanga. (2639).

Manufacturers and Suppliers of Fruits and Flowers grafts on large scale. Free catalogue Dilkhush Nursery, Vyara, Baroda State. (2643).

146. AMUSEMENTS.

Portable Gramophone for annas eight only. Apply for full particulars to Shree Vir Watch Co., Fort, Bombay. (2646)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY SCHOOL. ALIGARH.

NEW SESSION BEGINS JULY 16TH, 1934.

This School is now a High School, and prepares boys for the High School Examination of the Muslim University.

All classes from Infant, taught by experienced Indian lady on Montessori lines, to X. Experienced European Headmaster.

Boys should be admitted to Junior Classes whenever possible, so as to take full advantage of Aligarh traditions. Early application is advisable especially for the higher classes, to which only selected boys will be admitted.

The School is primarily a residential institution. Excellently managed boarding houses for Muslim boys.

English House, under English Lady Superintendent, accommodates a limited number of sons of well-to-do Muslim gentlemen.

Special attention paid to religious instruction for both Sunni and Shiah boys.

Excellent facilities for games.

Prospectus, containing statements of fees, and application forms for admission, can be obtained free on application to the Headmaster.

Separate prospectus for English House will be sent free, if required.

8560

NOTICE

C. K. P. GANESHOTSAV MANDAL

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Annual GENERAL MEETING of the above Mandal will be held in the Hall of the C. K. P. SABHA GNYATIGRIHA, DADAR, at 5 p.m. sharp, when all the members and the persons of the C. K. P. Community are cordially invited to attend at the specified time.

Dadar, 28th June, 1934. 8581

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION.

RE-PAYMENT OF THE LOAN OF RS. 12-3/4 LAKHS FOR CERTAIN WATER WORKS

DUE 1st AUGUST, 1934.

Debenture holders are informed that the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, have been appointed Agents of the Municipal Corporation for the re-payment of the Principal due.

DEBENTURES WILL CEASE TO CARRY INTEREST from 1st August, 1934, and will be redeemed on being surrendered duly discharged at the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay.

(Sd.) I. H. TAUNTON,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 22nd June, 1934.
8569

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
In Insolvency No. 476 of 1933.

Re: RAMCHANDRA HARI THAKUR ..... Insolvent

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all Creditors concerned in the estate of the above Insolvent Ramchandra Hari Thakur that they are hereby called upon to lodge their claims with the Official Assignee, Bombay, and prove the same, if they have not yet done so, before the 7th day of July, 1934, otherwise the estate of the said Insolvent will be distributed irrespective of their claims.

Dated this 29th day of June, 1934.

P. B. MALABARI,
Official Assignee, Bombay.
8583

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that books of account and other papers lodged in certain old insolvencies, which have been annulled by the High Court of Bombay, will be destroyed by the undersigned, unless the persons concerned take delivery of the same on or before the 10th day of July, 1934.

A list of the insolvencies (with their numbers and the names of the Insolvents) in which the books of account, etc., are to be destroyed, is exhibited on the notice board of the undersigned's office Dated this 28th day of June, 1934.

P. B. MALABARI,
Official Assignee of Bombay.
Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.
8582

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GANGARAM DAYARAM DIVECHA, a widower, of Bombay Brahma Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, who until recently was residing at No. 14, Sindhi Lane, without the Fort of Bombay.

..... Deceased.

Bai JAMNABAI, widow of Tribhuwandas Kanji and daughter of the abovenamed Gangaram Dayaram Divecha, of Bombay Brahma Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, residing at No. 14 Sindhi Lane, without the Fort of Bombay.

..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Stephens James Murphy, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twentieth day of June in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four and in the twenty-fifth year of our Reign.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

TAHIR ALI.

The 20th day of June, 1934.
Messrs. MAHIMTURA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
8584

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO MILLOWNERS & FACTORY-OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE SURPLUS MACHINERY OF THE PORCUPINE FOUNDRY.

Under instructions from the Owner of the Porcupine Engineering Co., Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on SATURDAY, the 7th and SUNDAY, the 8th July, 1934, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Porcupine Foundry at Arthur Road, opposite Agripada Police Station and behind Lal Chimney, near Grass Bazar: Surplus machinery such as Crossley Oil Engine, 35 B. H. P., cutting machine, 100 B.H.P. Sterling machine, Painting and bending machines, Crude Oil Engine, Marshall's Steam Engine, Safety Valves, Lathes, Drilling, Screwing and Workshop machines, boilers, Steam Engines, Oil Engines, Centrifugal Pumps, Dynamos, Electric Motors and other Engineering Stores.

Catalogues will be published and the machinery on view from the 1st July.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the party concerned, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will (TODAY), SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, old Chinese curios, such as vases, figures, jars, Parisian figures, Satsuma vases and figures, ebony, teakwood and lacquer figures, old brass idols, bronze figures, platedware, pictures, etc.

Catalogues are ready and the articles are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for Rao Saheb Rowji Sojpal and Others, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Gopaldas Khimji, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 9th July, 1934, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

ALL that piece of land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate on the West side of Malabar Hill and admeasuring about 9856 sq. yards, whereout 8501 sq. yards are of Government Pension and Tax tenure, being a portion of the piece of land bearing Collector's Old No. 30 and 87, New Nos. A-16363 and 769, Old Survey Nos. 26 and 27, New Survey Nos. 1-A-7216, and Cadastral Survey No. part of 355 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and 1355 sq. yards are of Government leasehold tenure being a portion of the piece of land bearing Collector's New No. A-16905 and New Survey No. 2-A-7216 and Cadastral Survey No. part of 1-355 of Mulabar and Cumballa Hill Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3314-(1), 3314-(1-A) and Street Nos. 68, 68-A, 68-B, and 68-C, and bounded on the North by the property of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, on the West by the sea, on the East by a private road or passage and on the South by the property of Ramdas Khimji, Mathuradas Ramdas, Ratansi Ramdas and Tulsidas Ramdas.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & Co.

Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF 570 EMPTY BARRELS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, by order of Messrs. Hasambhai Jetha and on account and at the risk of Messrs. R. K. Sheth Ragoonwala, sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd July, 1934, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Vendor's Godown near Byculla Bridge:—

570 Empty iron barrels of 40|45 gallons capacity.

Terms:—50 per cent deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co..

SALE WILL BE HELD AT BOMBAY

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND AT BORIVLI

By order of the Official Assignee and assigne of the estate and effects of insolvent Bhimji Jairaj Thacker alias Makanji, and with the consent and concurrence of the mortgagees Cecil Normand Major Barrett and Mrs. Verna Beatrice Barrett, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on Thursday, 12th July, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the insolvent and the mortgagees, abovenamed in the undermentioned piece of land at Borivli.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece of land situate at the village of Borivli in the registration Sub-District Bandra Pot Tukdi Bandra and admeasuring 3139 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 68 and Hissa No. 3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Naginbas Hooseinally & Co., Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay, Attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION OF FLOUR MILLS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

The Bhupendra Flour Mills, Bhatinda (Patiala State), will be sold by Public Auction on the 1st of August, 1934, at 10 a.m. at the Mill premises. The auction, will if necessary, continue for the two following days. The property to be sold consists of:

1. One complete Roller Flour Mill, 15 sacks capacity in running order by Messrs. Henry Simon, Manchester.
2. One complete Beson Plant, grinding capacity 1,200 maunds gram in 24 hours by Messrs. Henry Simon, Manchester.
3. One four ton Ice Plant by M|s. Pulsometer Engineering Company.
4. Seven complete Midget Maxima Mills.

NOTE:—The whole plant is equipped with Hydrant and Sprinklers.

5. One complete workshop, including Grooving Machines and Electric Dynamo set, with independent Engine.
6. All the Mill Building, Godowns, Quarters, Kothis, Tanks, Stores, etc.
7. All the Furniture and Fixtures therein.
8. All the Tools and Instruments therein.
9. Two Motor Lorries and Instruments therein.

The Mills are geographically most centrally situated, Bhatinda being a most important Junction Station on the North Western Railway and practically commanding a monopoly in feeding the whole of Rajputana, Bombay and Madras Presidencies. It is a great Commercial Centre and a big Grain Market.

The Mills are one of the biggest in India, and its products "KEY BRAND" are well-known throughout the country. It has 30 years' established reputation.

The Mills have a Railway siding of their own and commodious and decent houses for the staff and a beautiful bungalow for the Proprietor's use. The Mills are at present insured for about Rs. 12 lacs which is the present book value after allowing depreciation.

The Patiala State Bank has a Branch at Bhatinda with Agencies all over India and in London, hence every possible banking facility and financial help is available on the spot.

25 per cent of the price shall have to be paid at the fall of the hammer and the balance within one month from the date of the confirmation of the sale.

For any other particulars and permission to inspect the Mills please apply to the Official Receiver.

By Order of the Collector (Nazim) Barnala District.
G. M. MODI,
Official Receiver,
Bupendra Flour Mills,
Bhatinda (Patiala State).

WHITE LEPROSY
GUARANTEED CURE.
Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

If you are a

SINGER

Whether through the rigours of an exceptionally trying recital or the huskiness of a sore throat, Lova Pastilles will keep your throat clean and refreshed.

To ensure clarity at all times keep a box handy.

Lova Pastilles

MALGHAM BROS.

P, Bank St., ... BOMBAY.

THEY SAY:

She's the worst woman in Paris . . . Her amours are the talk of the town . . .

It's a scandalous, spicy, dramatic story, and you'll love it.

FOX FILM Presents

The WORST WOMAN in PARIS?

with

Adolphe Menjou
Benita Hume
Harvey Stephens
Helen Chandler

Written and Directed by Monta Bell

A Jesse L. Lasky Production

AT

ROXY

TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW

4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GEORGE WHITE'S

1934

"SCANDALS"

WAS TOO BIG FOR BROADWAY

SO HE BROUGHT IT TO THE SCREEN FOR THE WHOLE WORLD TO ENJOY.

GREAT SPECTACLE
CATCHY MELODIES
FASTER FUN
PEPPIER DANCING
DAZZLING GIRLS

INCLUDING A TRAIN-LOAD OF

300 GENUINE GEORGE WHITE SCAN-DOLLS FROM BROADWAY

AT

ROXY

From

NEXT SATURDAY

Plans open.

Governor Supports Policy Of No-Caste-Distinction

Congratulates Satara Municipality For Keeping Schools And Hospitals Open To Untouchables

The Governor of Bombay, in the course of his reply to the address of the Satara Municipality on Friday, said:—

"I have heard much of the important place occupied in the history of India by your City, and I therefore esteem myself fortunate to have this early opportunity of paying you a visit and seeing the town for myself.

"I am very glad to hear that you yourselves are taking so keen an interest in the past history of your City, and that you have established a Historical Museum and started a Historical Research Society. I am sure that your City and its neighbourhood must supply endless material to such a Society for study and research, and I wish this new foundation every success in the future.

'Your request to transfer the historical portion of the Poona records of the Peshwa Daftar to Satara for location in the Museum here will require careful consideration. I am giving orders that this proposal should now be fully and carefully examined by Government, but I cannot refrain from drawing your attention to the fact that though, of course, there is obviously much to be said for the proposal, there are also very strong arguments against it.

DISPUTE OVER GRANTS.

"I am sorry indeed to hear that it has not been possible to settle the difference of opinion prevailing between you and the Government of Bombay over the Educational grants without having recourse to a Court of Law.

"I am very glad to hear that all the amenities provided by you in the way of dharamshalas, hospitals and schools are open to all classes without distinction of caste and creed, and that children from the Depressed Classes are admitted freely to all your schools. I congratulate you heartily on the adoption of this policy. It is one which Government regard as of the highest importance not only in the interests of the Depressed Classes themselves, but in the interests of the general progress of the country as a whole.

"NO EXCEPTIONS."

"You will by now have received Government's orders on your request that Government should forego the charge of Rs. 4,600 made for the preparation of plans and estimates for your Hydro-Electric scheme. I am sorry that we were unable to meet your wishes in this matter, but the fee charged for preparation of plans and estimates in the case of such works only amounts to 2½ per cent. of the net cost of the scheme, which does not seem to be a severe additional burden. This charge is recovered from all Local Bodies alike, and in these difficult times I am afraid we cannot contemplate making any exceptions."

GOVERNOR'S WARNING TO SATARA SCOUTS

"Don't Rely Too Much For Support On Any Single Body"

The Governor of Bombay, in the course of his speech at the Boy-Scouts' Rally, Satara, on Friday, said:—

"As Presidency Chief Scout I am always very interested, when I go on tour, to see what progress the Scout Movement is making in the various districts of the Presidency, and I am very glad to have this opportunity of being present at this Rally of the Satara Boy-Scouts and seeing at first hand what this District is doing for the progress of the movement.

"Although I am very pleased to hear that you can command the confidence and support of the District School Board, I think a word of warning may perhaps be necessary that this fact, in itself, contains some possible dangers. One of the chief objects of the Boy-Scout Movement is to promote self-reliance and independence of character. The movement itself, therefore, should equally maintain its self-reliance and independence, and should avoid having to rely too much for support on any single body, even such a body as the Distt. School Board.

Common Drawback.

"A great drawback that I have noticed in Indian scouting is that no effort is made to keep the boy in Scouting when he leaves the school. I should advise you to pay a little more attention to the Rover Section of the Training and have Rover Crews in the villages, even as you have the Scout Troops and Cub Packs. This will help you to retain the growing youth in the movement, give the benefit of the training to the village, and at the same time, form a source of supply of leaders for future troops, as well as men of character for public work."

SATARA LOCAL BOARD'S WORK PRAISED

But Govt. Unable To Restore Curtailment Of Grants

The Governor of Bombay, in the course of his reply to the address of the District Local Board, Sarata, on Friday, said:

"I am very glad to have this early opportunity of paying a visit to your interesting and important District and of meeting you.

"Your address gives an imposing review of the work which you have been able to do in the District administered by you even in the present difficult times, and I am glad to be able to say that the achievements which you claim are fully borne out by the reports of the local officers.

"Perhaps, the most impressive of your achievements is the success you have achieved in bringing such a large mileage of roads in your widely-extended district to a condition passable for motor traffic.

Agricultural Development.

"Next to this, perhaps, the most striking of your successes, has been what you have done in the matter of agricultural development. I understand that your efforts in this direction have been so keenly appreciated by Government that they have placed their agricultural experts for the District under the control of your District Local Board Agricultural Committee instead of keeping them under the direction of the officers of the Agricultural Department. I understand that you are the only District, which has been given this privilege and I think it is a striking testimony to the high opinion which is held of your work.

"The other important items of Education, Public Health and Village Water Supply have also, I note, not been neglected by you.

"I can well understand that you find your efforts on all sides restricted at present by financial difficulties, and in particular by the curtailment of the Government grants which has been necessitated by the financial stringency which now prevails all round. We shall, of course, continue to regard the general restoration of these retrenchments as one of the earliest of our obligations when the financial position improves. I am afraid, however, that I cannot accept your suggestion that some special restoration should be given to you in virtue of your efforts and sacrifices.

Bridge Over Krishna.

"I sympathise with your desire for the early construction of a bridge over the river Krishna at Karad. This work, however, is a large and important one, and a very careful study of the conditions of the problem is obviously necessary before work can be started.

"I note what you say about your willingness to take over control of the remaining road lengths in your District and some of the Government buildings. In this connection Government are at present engaged in considering their general policy, and no decision has so far been come to. Should it be decided, however, to adopt a policy of transferring such works, in some cases, to District Local Boards either experimentally or as a general measure I am sure that full consideration will be given to the record of your Board, and the good work they have done, in considering how far the policy of transfer should be carried in your District.

Free From Party Factions.

"Let me conclude by thanking you once more for the welcome you have extended to me and Lady Brabourne, and by congratulating you again on the good work you have done. Over and above its practical achievements, the existence of an efficient Local Board conducted with freedom from party factions is of the greatest value to India to-day.

"In the first place, it provides an answer to the criticisms so often made that the failure of local administration in India demonstrates her unfitness for further advance in the matter of self-government. Secondly, Local Bodies provide the best possible training in administration for their members, and membership of a Local Board is often the first step in a successful career of public service."

HEAVY RAIN IN COCHIN

Big Mosque Razed To Ground In Violent Storm

COCHIN, June 29.

Heavy and incessant rains during the last two weeks have caused serious damages in Cochin. Several villages are under water. The roads at Trippy are also under water. The Chalakudi and Alvwaye rivers are in floods, and have had several breeches. Reports from mofussils indicate that many huts were washed away and many trees uprooted.

As a result of a violent storm which passed over Ernakulam and Cochin three country boats capsized. Fortunately the crew were saved by another ferry boat. The electric wires were cut off and the town plunged into pitch darkness.

A report from Vazhapilly in Cochin states that a big mosque was razed to the grounds and many dwellings collapsed. Upto the time of wiring the sky is over cast with clouds.—United Press.

MONSOON VIGOROUS ON WEST COAST

Heavy Rain Expected In Malabar And Konkan Within 24 Hours

POONA, June 29.

The shallow depression over East Central Provinces has remained practically stationary and is weakening. The low pressure area over the North Arabian Sea has moved northwestwards, and has accentuated a seasonal low pressure which lies this morning over Baluchistan. The monsoon has been strong in Malabar, Konkan, East Gujarat, Central parts of the country and in lower, Burma, and active in Assam, Bengal, West United Provinces, North-east Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana and Deccan.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, East Central India, Central Provinces, East Rajputana, Konkan, Mysore and Malabar and local in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, West United Provinces, South-west Punjab, the Punjab Hills, Sind, West Rajputana, Gujarat, Hyderabad, Madras Deccan, and North Madras Coast; while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, West Central India, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Bombay Deccan, and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Tavoy six inches; Amherst five; Mergui and Akyab two; Victoria Point one and a half; Diamond Island one; Jalpaiguri five; Dibrugarh and Sibsagar one; Saugor five; Indore Nowgong and Khandwa two; Nagpur and Amraoti one and a half; Dehra Dun Sutna Jagdalpur one; Surat six; Baroda four; Harnai, Jacobabad and Tankhala one and a half; Rajkot, Jhalrapatan and Ajmer one; Mangalore five; Mahableshwar, Khandala, Marmagao four; Ratnagiri, Karwar, Calicut three; Cochin and Mercara one and a half and Bombay and Belgaum one.

FORECAST.

The monsoon will remain strong in West Coast of the Peninsula, East Gujarat, central parts of the country and lower Burma and be active in Northeast India, Rajputana and Deccan. Local falls of rain will recur in United Provinces, Punjab, Sind, and Baluchistan.

Moderate to heavy rain will recur in Malabar, Konkan and Lower Burma during the next 24 hours.—A. P.

1 DEGREE BELOW NORMAL

City's Minimum Temperature On Friday Morning

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m of 29th June 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.029.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78 1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86 3 degrees 0.6 above normal

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.1 degrees 1.0 below normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a m 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a m WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 185 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 39 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.93 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 23.26 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 28.30 inches.

dangerous rhythm
Women melted in his arms to the seductive strains of the Bolero . . . wildly their hearts beat an accompaniment sweeping them off their feet in an ecstacy of love!
GEORGE RAFT
IN
"Bolero"
A Paramount Picture
Directed by Wesley Ruggles with
CAROLE LOMBARD
FRANCES DRAKE
SALLY RAND
. . . the fan dancer in her own original conception of the dance of the fans

PATHE

EVERYDAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SUNDAY MORNING 10 A.M.

Weather remarks.—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 29TH JUNE 1934.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 8.30 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.86 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.66 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Bombay City Rainfall

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 29th June 1934 Colaba Point 9.93" Fort 1.90" J. J. Hospital 1.57" Cotton Laboratory Matunga 1.27".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 28.26" Fort 35.40" J. J. Hospital 32.54" Cotton Laboratory Matunga 33.02".

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 10.61" Fort 14.13" J. J. Hospital 15.69".

Total for the corresponding of 1933 Colaba Point 9.98" Fort 16.01" J. J. Hospital 14.54" Cotton Laboratory Matunga 13 71".

THANA HAS RECORD RAIN

THANA, June 28

Incessant rain troubling the city of Thana since Tuesday last Tuesday recorded 6 inches within 24 hours, a record for this year.—United Press.

(Continued from column 7)

India" published a speech of the late Jam Saheb of Nawanagar made by him at a State banquet at Rajkot in the presence of Maharajahs, Political Officers in Kathiawar wherein the late Jam Saheb made grave allegations against Mr. Amritlal suggesting that he was a blackmailer.

Mr. Amritlal instituted two suits in the High Court of Bombay for these two matters and claimed as damages an aggregate amount of Rs. 35,000 for these two defamatory publications.

These two suits are now compromised, the "Times of India" expressing regret and agreeing to pay Mr. Amritlal Rs. 10,000/- as damages including the costs of the suits.

After deducting the legal expenses which have come to about Rs. 2,500, the remaining amount of about Rs. 7,500 has been donated by Mr. Amritlal to the Sourashtra Trust Fund, which has been started by him, in the interests and for the work of the people of Indian States, and of which Mr. Amritlal is the Managing Trustee.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day & To-morrow At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

EDWARD G. ROBINSON
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, Jr.

IN

First National & Vitaphone Picture

"Times Of India" Pays Rs. 10,000 Damages

Also Apologises To Mr. Amritlal Seth For Libels Published In 1931

An amicable settlement has been arrived at between Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth and the "Times of India" with regard to the former's suits for damages against the latter for certain allegations made by the "Times of India" against Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth.

The "Times of India" has agreed to pay to Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth Rs.10,000 as damages including the costs of the suit and has published the following expression of regret in the issue of the "Times of India" to-day:—

"A CORRECTION AND AN APOLOGY"

"In the report of a speech by the late Jam Saheb of Rajkot on May 3, 1931, and published in our Dak edition of May 5, there appeared a statement reflecting on the character of Mr. Amritlal Sheth which was followed by the remark that "blackmailers invariably find themselves sooner or later behind the prison bars." We regret having published this portion of the speech reflecting on the character of Mr. Sheth. In the issue of the "Times of India" of May 2, 1931, reference was made to the accounts of the Dholera Satyagraha Fund "started under the auspices of a well-known publicist of Greater Gujarat." In a letter to this paper published on May 6, Mr. Amritlal Sheth stated that the reflections on the administration of the fund referred to himself. We regret publication of comment on the fund and unreservedly withdraw any imputation against the character of Mr. Sheth."

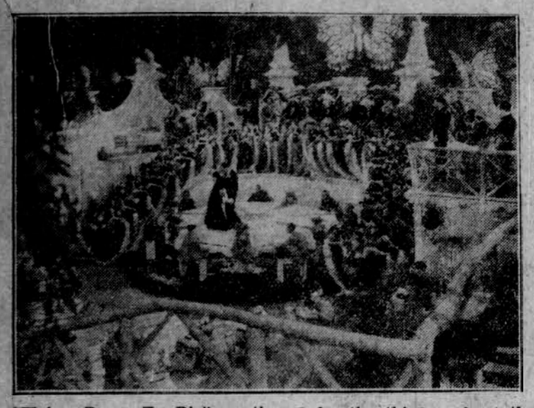
It may be remembered that, after the suspension of the first Civil Disobedience fight in 1931, the "Times of India" in its Current Topics made allegations against Mr. Amritlal Sheth that the Dholera Satyagraha Fund over which Mr. Amritlal presided did not give the correct accounts and the "Times of India" suggested that that there was a defalcation of about Rs. 40,000.

Just after the publication of these allegations, the "Times of

(Continued in Col. 5).

IN THE STUDIOS ---- ON THE SCREEN

"BOLERO" (PATHE)—"RIPTIDE" (REGAL) —"WORST WOMAN IN PARIS" (ROXY)— "MYSTERIOUS PRINCE" (KRISHNA)



"Flying Down To Rio" continued for the third week at the Capitol.

"Balero" with Carole Lombard and Sally Rand shown at the Pathe Cinema.

"Riptide" with Norma Shearer shown at the Regal.

"FLYING DOWN TO RIO"

Third Week At The Capitol

It is evident that the new dance grace "Carioca" has caught on in Bombay judging from the fact that the demand for "Flying Down To Rio" which has just completed two weeks' run at the Capitol Theatre is so great that the Management have decided to extend the Radio's musical sensation yet another week—the third.

Critics in Bombay have been unanimous in their praise of this picture. One of them even going to the extent of saying of all musicals Bombay has shown "Flying Down To Rio" is the best of the lot.

Staged in the clouds the picture has an array of stars—Dolores Del Rio, Gene Raymond, Paul Roulien, Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire together with 200 beautiful girls who enact thrilling dances on the wings of aeroplanes while flying.

The picture can indeed be said to take one for a joy ride through the clouds and thrilling stars and teasing dance haunt one amidst scenes of gasping beauty. Beautiful Dolores Del Rio enacts the most thrilling romance ever experienced by a girl. Loved by two handsome screen heroes, Gene Raymond as an American and Paul Roulien as a Latin-American, she is first virtually kidnapped by Raymond who soars aloft with her in his "flying piano" and woes her with original compositions. Later she is spirited aloft by Roulien, but Raymond gets aboard the same plane: and in the climax Roulien is bested at love and Dolores and Raymond are married far above the clouds by the plane's pilot.

Radio pictures who gave Bombay "Rio Rita" indeed have a winner in "Flying Down To Rio" and the whole picture has been directed by no lesser person than Thornton Freeland, the man who made "Whoopee".

Hit numbers include two new tangos especially, the "Carioca" and "Orchids in the Moonlight". A Brazilian orchestra playing on such exotic native instruments as the marimbola, chocalho, cavaquinho, pandeiro and violao, is also an interesting feature of the production. The sensational Brazilian dance, the Carioca, is performed by ensembles and the stars.

In short those who have not seen this picture on account of being unable to get accommodation during first two weeks' would be well advised to book right away at the Capitol.

The "United Press" understands that the Ceylon State Council is shortly to sanction a sum of money for the purpose of obtaining plans for the construction of the proposed Wet Dock in Colombo.

STUNT TALKIE AT KRISHNA

Gala Opening With Mysterious Prince

Saraswatee Cinetone Co., Poona have now released their stunt talkie 'Mysterious Prince'—in which Master Vithal appears in the stunt role of Prince Shashank who tricks and out-tricks his wily pursuers and with finishing strokes and splashing moves, brings round his father, King Vikram to agreeably accept his queen whom he had exiled; Miss Shakuntala the queen in exile is a better choice and Miss Menka—Rohini the love-mate of Shashank is a new arrival on the talkie screen and obviously a beautiful spot selection cast. Dadasaheb Torney the director has advanced the stunt talkie technique quite a novel form. Recording and the settings a speciality of the producers is again seen in good colours here. 'Mysterious Prince' is now being shown at the Krishna Cinema—now under new management, in Hindi from yesterday.

"THE WORST WOMAN IN PARIS"

At The Roxy

"The Worst Woman in Paris," Jesse L. Lasky's new production for Fox Film opens at Roxy this evening, with a handsome, debonair and sophisticated Adolphe Menjou and the alluring, exotic and fascinating Benita Hume in the featured roles. Jesse L. Lasky, whose name is always associated with the unique and unusual in all his screen undertakings, once again brings to the screen a production daring in theme, situation and dialogue. This time he delves deeply into the life of a Parisian demi-monde and follows her footsteps in her quest for romance from the gay spots of Paris to the quiet country-life of Kansas. The story concerns itself with a Parisian beauty, whose scandalous affairs on the continent brand her as the worst woman in Paris. Her association with a wealthy man about-town reaches a state of boredom, and she returns to America. In Kansas she finds the love she had always dreamed of, but the shadow of her past is too great an obstacle to overcome, and she is obliged to return to Paris once more to take up her notorious association with her gay comrade. Adolphe Menjou as the suave Parisian playboy, and Benita Hume as the woman, whose affairs are the gossip of Paris, are both beautifully suited for the roles they portray. Fox Film should be congratulated for its foresight in selecting these two outstanding stars for a truly brilliant picture, so cleverly produced by Jesse L. Lasky. Monta Bell, who wrote and directed the picture, deserves high praise.

"The Worst Woman In Paris" with Harvey Stephens and Helen Chandler, now seen at the Roxy.

COLORFUL FILM "BOLERO"

At 'Pathe'

Enchanting dances, brilliant modernistic settings of the old world cafes and the gay social whirl of Europe, and thrills at the opening of "Bolero" George Raft's latest starring picture, at Pathe.

Based on the savage rhythms of Ravel's "Bolero," the picture is an outstanding one. George Raft, who, to date, has played tough "menace" roles, has been keeping something from his public. Few, if any, ball-room dancers can equal his rhythmic technique. His "Bolero" performance, as the famous Raoul, idol of London and Paris, is superb.

Then there's Sally Rand with that flamboyant fan which startled the world during the Chicago World's Fair and returned her to her first love, the movies. She has an exciting screen presence, and is a competent actress.

Carole Lombard, who wears slinky gowns as no other blonde siren of the screen, reveals a technique equal to the other two. In two numbers she does with George Raft—"Bolero" and "Raftero,"—she introduces an entirely new Lombard, one we hope to see more often.

The plot tells the story of Raoul de Baere, a struggling coal-miner, who struggles for success, finds it with a succession of beautiful dancing partners whom he casts aside as they outlive their usefulness. He becomes the sensation of London and Paris, but at the height of his career, the war breaks out—throws his success into the background of public attention.

The war over, Raoul comes back to attain his former position in the entertainment world, but finds his partner, the only one he has ever loved, married. The night of his return finds him a physical wreck from war injuries. He tries to dance the famous "Bolero" that brought him fame. But it is only when the partner he loved comes back to him to insure his success, that he is able to rise to the heights that once were his.

Of special interest is "Raftero" a sensational new dance, George Raft introduces in this picture. It is a combination of eleven different rhythms, and preserves the best elements of the French and Argentine Tangos and the Rhumba, which is sure to be a popular dance among the Bombay public.

STUDIO NEWS

Ajanta Cinetone

The well-known Radio-star, Miss Gohar (Karnataki), has joined the Ajanta Cinetone, Ltd., and will be starring in their new picture "Devi or Dani," shooting of which has begun.

The star-cast includes Miss Bibbo, Miss Gohar and Master Navin, while Mr. Nyampali, Mr. Parashar, B.A., and Tarabai will be in the leading roles. The story is the work of Mr. Parashar.

"Ajanta's" "Dukhtar-e-Hind" or "Daughter of India" will be released shortly at the Imperial Cinema.

Kumari Zebunnissa in "Saroj-Shah Beheram" (Hindi Talkie).

"HALF SHOT AT SUNRISE"

At The Palace

These two gorgeously crazy clowns, Bert Wheeler and Robert Wolsey, who has established themselves within the past year as the greatest screen comedy team, deliver their funniest performance to date in "Half Shot At Sunrise" which is shown from to-night at The Palace near Byculla Railway Station.

Wheeler and Wolsey, funnier even than in "The Cuckoos" are seen as American doughboys A. W. O. L. in Paris. They raise everything but the dead, stealing the colonel's daughter and also his sweetheart but wind up as heroes in the uproarious final scenes.

"Half Shot at Sunrise" introduces some lilting tunes in clever and logical fashion with music by Harry Tierney, composer of "Rio Rita" and "Dixiana." The Tiller Sunshine girls are featured in two sparkling and precision dance numbers.

The new war time comedy brings an unusually fine cast in support of the stars. Dorothy Lee diminutive comedienne again cuts capers with Wheeler and Wolsey. "Half Shot At Sunrise" is one show you won't want to miss.

"FEET FIRST"

At The Edward

The imaginative and organising genius, to say nothing of the acting genius, of Harold Lloyd, are impressively paraded before the eager public eye and ear again in "Feet First," the Lloyd picture at the Edward Theatre from to-night.

There is no doubt of the popularity of Lloyd among young and old alike. And there is no reason why there should ever be anything but a progressive increase in that popularity with each succeeding picture—for Lloyd is one producer-star who knows the public taste for fun and knows how to appease that appetite.

True, he produces only about one picture a year—but therein may rest his sagacity. That one picture never falls short of the "wow" class.

"Feet First" is a rollicking, breath-taking production.

LITTLE CAESAR

At Excelsior Theatre

Edward G. Robinson plays leading role in powerful Drama of Underworld.

With a superb cast and realistic background, "Little Caesar" opens to-night at the Excelsior Theatre. This film with Edward G. Robinson in the title role is a powerful drama of the notorious underworld of a certain great American city with all the actual trimmings and miscellaneous killings which play a part in those circles of society.

Director Mervyn LeRoy, who has many admirable productions to his credit, has truly produced a mastrpiece in "Little Caesar."

Edward G. Robinson, known for other magnificent gangster characterizations, gives a splendid performance, playing the role of Rico, "Little Caesar". The story deals with the rapid and spectacular rise to crookdom leadership of this fiery individual. Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., as a pal of Rico's really wishes to quit this life of crime and go back to cafe dancing with his partner, the charming Glenda Farrell, with whom he is madly in love, but Rico stands in his way and will not permit his reformation. He always yearns for bigger pickings, he goes from a small town to the big city and joins up with a "mob" bringing Joe Massara (Doug Fairbanks) with him, much against Joe's wishes. And in the big town Rico fights his way from a lowly gunman to the leadership of the entire underworld.

Ralph Ince enacts the role of Pete Montana, one of Rico's rival racketeers, in masterly style.

One of the highly effective scenes of the picture is a banquet given to Rico by his colleagues. This scene shows the gangsters in their glory with ther "Molls" and gives us an idea of what a gunman's social life is like. And it's quite realistic, for in spite of the absurdity of many phases of these social activities, it is just the sort of thing that goes on "when the enterprising burglar isn't burgling."

"Little Caesar" is a picture of high distinction and is likely to be remembered as the gangster classic of all time.

Included in the cast of players besides those already mentioned are such famous stage and screen personalities as Sidney Blackmer, William Collier, Jr., Maurice Black and many others.

"Little Caesar" is taken from the W. R. Burnett best selling novel of the same name.

"RIPTIDE" A NORMA SHEARER TRIUMPH

At The Regal

Norma Shearer offers another of her magnetic and fascinating performances as a modern ideals in "Riptide" her newest phptoplay which opens at the Regal Theatre this week. Lavishly produced, brilliantly enacted by its star and an impressive supporting cast and bearing the directorial stamp of that ace director Edmund Goulding who also wrote the story, the new Shearer vehicle stands out as one of the finest production to come from the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios and provides an entertainment of distinction in every phase of motion picture Artistry.

As Lady Rexford, in this daringly triangular Continental romance, Miss Shearer is regally superb. Never has she appeared so beutifully photographed or handsomely costumed. Her performance is nothing less than magnificent, even more superb than her "Divorcee" which won her the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences Award in 1929. With the customary flair attached to a Shearer film the star is provided with not one leading man but two. Robert Montgomery acts the play-boy friend and Herbert Marshall is seen as the more sober-minded husband. Each delivers a superb performance. Edmund Goulding performed gallant service as both author and director and achieves a screen product of unusual merit in entertainment values. There is all the box office in the world crowded into his story and development with Miss Shearer's characterization giving both the women and men in the audiences something to thrill about. Reminiscent of her roles in "Divorcee," "Strange Interlude,' the new vehicle departs from conventional paths and reveals Miss Shearer as a very modern young woman who who is unafraid of life, entrusting her emotions to an honesty of expression, regardless of consequences. Married to a matter-of-fact English lord, she becomes stifled in an atmosphere of smug oppression. From this sheltered life she finds exhilaration in the mad pursuit of a former sweetheart who willingly renews the chase of earlier days. Ensuing situations brings about a marital deadlock which, through unique treatment of story, culminate happily.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, noted British actress, heads the impressive supporting cast as the eccentric dowager Lilyan Tashman is Norma's sister. Other important roles are in the capable hands of such sterling players as Skeets Gallagher Ralph, Forbes, Arthur Jarrett, Earl Oxford, Helen Jerome Eddy, George K. Arthur, Baby Marilyn Spinnert, Pyhllis Cochlan, Howard Chaldecott and Halliwell Hobbes.

MENAKA HELPS SWADESHI

New Music And Dances

Bombay will have another opportunity of seeing the world famous dancer Menaka, who has most generously consented to give a recital in aid of the Swadeshi League, at the Royal Opera House on Friday 6th July at 6-30 p.m.

The very attractive programme arranged for the recital will include her 'Krishna Lila' ballet which made history by showing for the first time the marvellous possibilities of Kathak (classical) Dance technique for group dancing when used by a great artist, and won the instant admiration of the public as well as of the connoisseurs by the sheer artistry of its highly stylised dance, beautiful XVII century Indian costumes and simple yet effective settings. In addition there will be several folk dances and some of Menaka's world famous solo dances—like Bhakti Bhava and Usha.

The musical part of recital will be a special feature. Menaka has been fortunate in securing the assistance of such renowned musicians as Khan Sahib Saqawat Hussain and Hamid Hussain Khan of Lucknow. These magnificent Sarodh and Sitar players will be appearing in Bombay for the first time. The direction of music will be in the able hands of Syt. Ambika Charan Mazumdar.

"HOLD YOUR MAN"

At The Carlton

Jean Harlow and Clark Gable are teamed again in "Hold Your Man" which opens to-day at the Carlton Theatre. Their smashing-success in Red Dust, which brought a popular demand for the present reunion by, Metro-Goldwn-Mayer.

As the cheap little drifter who goes to prison for the man she loves, Miss Harlow endows her characterization with a wistful sympathy and humour. "Hold Your Man" which teams them romantically, has an underworld flavour and is a rapidly-moving rowdy, worldly story of timely tempo. In it Miss Harlow plays the part of a gaudy creature who is willing to allow herself to become the lure of a "Love Racket" for the sake of her man. Gable, as the man in the case, is a lightmerald chap who finds his real worth when the girl is sent to jail because of the trouble his racket gets her into. The plot is thrilling and with a climatic background in a woman's reform school.

Dorothy Burgess is cast as Gypsy, batting night club hostess, and others featured are Murial Kirkland, Garry Owen, and George Reed, and directed by Sam Wood who recently filmed "A Night in Cairo" with Ramon Novarro.

"Hold Your Man" starring Jean Harlow, shown at the Carlton.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 4, 1990.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 17, 1353.
Parsi: Deh 27, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 4m.
Sunset: 7h. 29m.
High Water: 1-42, 14-25
Low Water: 7-40, 20-42
S. S. "Rawalpindi", with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Indian Women's University: Annual Convocation, C. J. Hall, Mr. S. S. Patkar presiding. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu delivering address, 5-30 p.m.
Harwood League: Green Howards v. Royal Warwicks, Cooperage, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 1

Dadabhoy death anniversary celebration Blavatsky Lodge, 5 p.m. Mr. Huseinalli M. Rahimtullah, the Mayor, presiding.

MONDAY, July 2

Adjourned 7th ordinary general meeting of Zoroastrian Co-op. Credit Bank, Ltd., Sardar Bldg., Apollo Street, 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S. S. "Hatipara" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 3rd July.

MUSICAL PERFORMANCE.

Under the auspices of the Virle Parle Sahitya Sabha a Musical performance will be given by Musical expert Mr. Tulsidas Joshi to-day (Saturday) at Liberty Lodge at 8-30 p.m.

SARASWAT CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

The Annual General Meeting and the Social Gathering of the Bank will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. at Saraswat Brahman Samaj Grih.

DECCAN MERCHANTS' CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

The Annual General Meeting of the Deccan Merchants' Co-op. Bank Ltd., will be held in the Hall of the Deccan Merchants' Association (Sir Bhalchandra Bldg., 217, Charni Road, Girgaon) at 5 p.m (S.T.) to-day (Saturday)

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The adjourned General Meeting of the members of the Chamber will be held to-day (Saturday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of the Chamber.

3 ARTS CIRCLE

3 Arts special function will be held at 5-30 p.m. to-day at Aiwane'Rafat. The guest of honour H. H. Pir Motamia will deliver a discourse. Mira Devi will render song nautches. Jinardhan Radio Star will perform on Tabla Tarang and Jal Tarang. Dr. Rahman Gwaliori, the world challenger in natural whistling will entertain the guests with his powers.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Toyama Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 29th instant, and is due to arrive here on Tuesday morning the 3rd July at 9-0 a.m.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwanand of Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the public class on the Upanishads at the Batliboi's Accountancy Institute Hall on Saturday at 4 p.m. and on Gita at the Ashram on Sunday at 9 a.m.

DADABHOY JAYANTI

A meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Saturday), at Blavatsky Lodge, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to celebrate the 17th anniversary of the death of late Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, LL.D.

Messrs. M. A. Karanjawalla, Mohanlal Desai, Professor Rao, K. J. Dubash, Miss Gulestan Bahdurji, and P. P. Doctor will deliver speeches.

Mr. Huseinalli M. Rahimtoolla Mayor of Bombay will preside.

DISCOURSE ON UPANISHAD.

Swami Vishwanand of Shri Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Khar, will deliver discourse on Upanishad to-day (Saturday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Batliboy's Accountancy Institute, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

"C" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

During the last five days, 500 more members have been enrolled at C Ward Dist. Congress Committee Office. Enthusiastic persons are daily visiting the office and getting enrolled as members.

FLAG SALUTATION

There will be a flag salutation ceremony on Sunday, at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office, Joshi Building, Kalbadevi Road. Sjt. K. F. Nariman will perform the flag salutation ceremony.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An Ordinary Meeting of the Members of the Managing Committee of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday), at the office premises.

'SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.'

The weekly public concert of the school will be held to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. at school hall, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum.

CENTRAL PRESS EMPLOYEES' UNION.

The Adjourned Annual General Meeting of the Union will be held to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m. at the Office of the Union when Mr. R. R. Bakhale M.L.C., will preside.

UTILITY OF SCHOOL CLINIC.

Under the auspices of the School's Committee, Dr. M. S. Kapadia L. M. and S. will speak on the utility of school clinic to the poor diseased children in the Poibavdi Urdu Boys School to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. (B.T.) The lecture will be illustrated by Lantern slides. Mr. Abdul Latiff Curtay will preside.

YOUNG WORKERS' LEAGUE.

A general meeting of the Young Workers' League will be held to-day (Saturday), at 8 p.m. at the office premises when the comrades who have been released from detention will be present.

POLICE CHIEF'S BAN EXTENDED

The Order of the Commissioner of Police, prohibiting assemblies and processions in connection with the Textile Strike in the city of Bombay, which was issued on May 24th, has been further extended for a period of fifteen days from July 1.

Miss Firoj takes a leading role in Saraswatee Cinetone's new drama "Mysterious Prince", which was released at the Krishna Cinema last night.

MENAKA HELPS SWADESHI

Menaka has by special request arranged a dance recital for the evening of 6th July in aid of the Bombay Swadeshi League.

IN AID OF SWADESHI LEAGUE

"Menaka's Dance Recital

At the special request of the Bombay Swadeshi League "Menaka" (Mrs. Leela Sokhey) has agreed to give a Dance Recital at Bombay, before her departure from India. The Dance Recital will take place at the Royal Opera House, at 6-30 p.m. on Friday, 6th July "Menaka" will be assisted by Khan Sahib Saqawat Hussain, Sarodist and Ustad Hameed Hussain, Sitarist, supported by musicians who will appear in Bombay for the first time. Tickets are priced at Rs. 10, Rs. 5, Rs. 3, Rs. 1-8, and Re. 1.

Tickets can be had at the following places:—

(1) "Svadeshi", Churchgate, Fort Bombay from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

(2) Bhagini Samaj, Bhatt Wadi, Girgaum, Bombay 4, 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

(3) At the Theatre from 9 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

The proceeds of the Dance Recital are to be donated to the Bombay Swadeshi League.

"TASK BEFORE US"

To-day's Public Meeting At Matunga

Under the auspices of "F" Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8-45 p.m. (S.T.) at Napoo Hall, Matunga, (G.I.P.Rly.), when Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai will preside and Messrs K. Krishna Menon, C. K. Narayan Swamy, S. B. Mahadeshwar, Venkateshwar Iyer and L. V. Kondaya will speak on "The Task Before Us".

The position of the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee 'vis-a-vis' the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will also be explained at the meeting and invitations have been sent to Messrs B. G. Horniman and B. N. Maheshri to place their point of view at the meeting.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Little Caesar" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.
REGAL—"Riptide" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.
ROXY—"The Worst Woman in Paris" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Flying Down to Rio" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.
CARLTON—"Hold Your Man" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.
PATHE—"Boleto" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Hous of Roths-Child" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Gun Sundari" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Kanya Vikraya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Kismat-Ka-Shikar" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Mysterious Prince" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Seva Sadan" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 3 p.m.
PALACE—"Half Shot at Sun Rise" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m.
Sunday morning at 10-30 a.m.
EDWARD—"Feet First" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 4 p.m
Sunday morning at 10 a.m.
MAJESTIC CINEMA—"Vehmi Duniya" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 2-30
PRABHAT TALKIE—"Kismat-Ki-Kasanti" Time as usual.
KOHINOOR—"Eskimo" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 3 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin 12-0 noon. Indian Selected Hour. 1 p.m. Bombay market: Available rates. European Lunch Time Music.
5 p.m. Relay of music from the Regal Cinema. 6 p.m. Children's Hour. Stories in Marathi. 6-30 p.m. Uncle Dick Auntie Ida. 7-30 p.m. Musical Selections. Readings from Modern Poets. 9 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin in English and Hindi. 9-30 p.m. Light music. Bai Sunderabai with Majid Khan—Sarangi. 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom. News Bulletin.
7-30 p.m. The Belfast Wireless Orchestra.
8 p.m. Running commentaries on tennis at Wimbledon and R. A. F. Pageant at Hendon.
9 p.m. Alfredo Campoli and his Orchestra.
9-15 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. Harold Ramsay at the organ of the Granada, Tooting, London.
9-45 p.m. Dance music.
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m. Gramophone records.
11 to 11-15 p.m. Crews at Henley, a sports talk.

WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

Mrs. Naidu To Deliver Address

The Annual Convocation of the Sreemathi Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Indian Women's University, Poona, will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir public hall, to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m.

Mr. S. S. Patkar, Chancellor of the University will preside and confer degrees on the successful candidates.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has kindly consented to deliver the convocation Address.

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

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ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Plan Of Activities

With a view to promote adult education on an extensive scale in the Bombay Presidency, it is proposed to inaugurate an Adult Education Association.

The objects of the Association are (1) to stimulate general interest in the education of adults, (2) to build up opinion as to its importance, (3) to bring together and to co-operate with the existing oragnizations engaged in the promotion of adult education so as to secure coordination of effort, (4) to survey the situation in adult education in the Presidency, (5) to suggest lines of advance and to promote new developments, and (6) generally to undertake such activities as may seem desirable for the furtherance of these ends.

The activities of the Association will include (1) preparation of a scheme of University Extension Lecture Course and the institution of classes for such courses, and (2) encouragement of research work in pedagogy and sociology in connection with the J. B Bharda Institute and publication of lectures and theses on these subjects.

The Provisional Committee of the Association, of which Rev. John McKenzie is President and Mr. R. P. Masani, Provisional Secretary, has accepted the offer of Mrs. Jalbhai D. Bharda and Miss Bharda to make over to the Association the private Library of the late Mr. Jalbhai D. Bharda, together with a sum of Rs. 20,000, for being maintained as the J. D. Bharda Institute. The Library has been located on the second floor of the Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street, (Hornby Road), will be open to the public.

The Subscription for Life Membership is Rs. 50 and for Ordinary Membership Rs. 3 per annum only.

A meeting of those who have agreed or wish to join the Association has been called for Thursday, the 5th July at 5-30 p.m. S.T. to formally inaugurate the Association. All persons interested in this work should attend the meeting.

SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE FINANCES

Mr. Talpade's Suggestions For Meeting Deficit Budget

The Schools' Committee Meeting was held on Friday evening in the Corporation Hall, Mrs. K. S. Tyabji presiding.

A letter to the Secretary, dated June 13 from the Hon. Secretary, D. Ward, Local Committee, that Mrs. Nalinibai V. Dalvi, a non-Councillor Member of the Committee had ceased to be a member owing to her absence from three consecutive meetings, was one of the items tabled for consideration. It was postponed.

DEFICIT BUDGET.

Later on, discussion mainly centred on the amendment moved by Mr. Talpade and seconded by Rao Bahadur Asavle that the deficit budget should be submitted to the Corporation and that the Committee should propose to make it up by effecting cuts and reductions in all departments under their control.

In defence of his amendment, Mr. Talpade argued that the budget was under fire in the Corporation, that three months had come and gone by and that nothing was done. Further he criticised the doctor's budget, the dilatory proceedings of the Corporation in that connection, and said that theirs was a top-heavy department and should be overhauled.

The amendment was carried by nine to four votes.

The meeting was, then, postponed till Tuesday.

PRINTING PRESS FOR CORPORATION

Matter Referred To Standing Committee

At Thursday's meeting of the Corporation, the question of the Municipality starting its own press to do its printing at reduced cost was debated, and the same was finally referred to the Standing Committee for a definite scheme to be prepared.

Mr. S. C. Joshi moved: "That inview of the fact that the printing work of the Municipality is sufficiently heavy and the amount of printing charges paid to outside presses is considerable, the Commissioner be requested to take early steps for establishing a Printing Press belonging to Municipality and working it on an economic basis.

Mr. Joshi stated that if the press were to be run properly, a good amount could be saved on the printing charges.

The proposal was seconded by Mr. V. S. Velinkar.

Sir Jehangir Boman-Behram moved an amendment to the effect that the subject-matter of the proposition be referred to the Standing Committee.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded the amendment.

After some discussion, the amendment of Sir J. Boman-Behram was put to vote and declared carried as a substantive proposition.

Congress Activities At Thana

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, June 29.

An informal meeting of the local Congress workers will be held on Sunday night at the residence of Mr. D. M. Damle for the purpose of reviving the Taluka Congress Committee, and to begin the work of enrolling Congress members for the new election of the office-bearers and the managing committee.

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GENE RAYMOND
RAUL ROULIEN
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Music by VINCENT YOUMANS
200 beautiful girls . . chosen from 10,000!
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BOMBAY SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1934

UNIVERSITY BUDGET

The budget debate in the University of Bombay reveals some interesting side-lights on the administration of finances in an educational institution, which have more than merely local interest. It is a matter of fundamental policy as to what attitude the Government of India should adopt towards these provincial universites. The question arises out of a suggestion, made by way of a token cut, on the capital expenditure for Technology that the Government of India be approached with a request to refund the customs duty levied upon the machinery and material imported on behalf of the university. The Technology Department, not desiring to utilise second-hand machinery in the best interests of the technical training, has decided to import fresh and up-to-date machinery, which, we trust, will not result in making the persons trained by it too conceited to use the more out-of-date equipment they may have to handle in the average textile mill. The university, then, cannot escape, in the ordinary course, paying these duties, in the first instance; since the Indian Customs Act allows no exemption from the customs duties except to ruling princes for goods for their personal use. They cannot also, shift the burden of these duties to shoulders other than their own; and so must consider this burden as indistinguishable from any direct taxation. Strangely enough, however, charitable and educational institutions are, we believe, all exempted from direct taxation of any kind, whether it be income tax, or land revenue, or any such impost. The logic, therfore, of having no exception for such cases in the Indian Customs Act, makes a recourse to a special request for refund to the Government of India inevitable for the Bombay University. The question is thus raised, of All-India importance, whether purely educational material, which is unlikely at all to make any profit for the institution that imports it, and the burden of which is impossible to transfer to other shoulders should be made liable to such duties. Mr. K. T. Shah has given ample reason in justice and equity why the Government of India should be made to treat this matter with something more than their usual cavalier indifference to public opinion in such matters. If Government fail to respond, the combined universities of India should join to make this demand as a matter of principle, and as a point in national policy, that the indispensable imports for purely educational purposes should be automatically exempted from central taxation. The demand is the more irresistible, as the Central Government shoulders no financial responsibility for higher education in the leading provinces of India.

A Welcome Sign

Apart, however, from this obvious matter of direct national importance, the issues raised in the university budget debate have significance beyond the portals of the university. Whether or not the time is ripe, and the material sufficient, for undertaking an economic survey of the city under the aegis of the university, whether or not the University has sufficient funds for the purposes, whether or not the survey, when completed, would have value at all commensurate with the expenditure of money and energy involved, may be questions for the university Fellows to settle. But that the teachers and students in the university are thinking of such matters, that they are extending their vision beyond the pages of their books and periodicals, must be regarded as a welcome sign of that new awakening in the country and that perception of fresh responsibilities which are inseparable from a country conscious of its national rights and mindful of its national obligations. If the university is unable itself to undertake such an ambitious but admittedly useful piece of social work, we trust these responsible will not fail to secure the financial support of other organisations and institutions,—like the Municipality, the local and Central Governments, and private associations of every trade and industry, to help forward this suggestion. While commending it, we would at the same time observe that the suggestion for a survey should not be interpreted and utilised, by those responsible for giving effect to it, as an excellent means of personal advertisement or perfect sinecure, wherein there is all credit and no work for themselves personally.

Reduce Examination Fees

Of yet more burning importance,—though the University Senate do not seem to think so,—is the question of the level of fees to be charged at the university examinations, even in times when the university finances show no deficit. Where Miss Bahadurji's very modest suggestion for a less than 'pro rata' reduction in fees to students who had obtained exemption in one or more subjects at a previous trial for the same examination was negatived, there could, of course, be no hope for the more sweeping and drastic cut of 20 per cent in the Matriculation fees proposed by Mr. K. T. Shah. The case made out by Prof. Shah for this rather heavy reduction at one stroke seems unanswerable, in the eyes of an average citizen, even though we recall that the university has still many commitments to shoulder, and that there is little hope of the Government grant being increased. The ways and means of making this reduction in fees, without affecting injuriously the general financial position of the university, as sketched out by Mr. Shah, indicated considerable room for possible, and advisable, economies. To this, however, the Senate has, for the moment at least, turned a deaf ear. In his spirited reply to the opponents of the suggestion for this reduction, Mr. Shah seems to have lost more votes than implanted conviction by the very passionateness of his plea for the overburdened parent, and the increasing cost of higher education in middle class society. In a body consisting largely of highly-paid Government officials, or successful professional men, the burden of "a mere 15-rupees" fee, once a year, may sound very moderate and unobjectionable. If Mr. Shah desires to secure the support of such a body of comfortably situated ladies and gentlemen in his campaign for relief in the cost of education, he must be more cold-blooded and restrained than he was during the recent debate. Good causes are often lost by too vehement a pleading; for it is easy for vested interests to confound such pleadings with "playing to the gallery" rather than treating and honouring them as an irrepressible outcome of a burning zeal for an unquestionable cause.

Bombay's Crime Record

The annual report of the Bombay City Police for 1933 presents some gratifying features, though on the whole it is not particularly reassuring. It is for instance very gratifying to note that the total of Indian Penal Code crime during the year was the lowest since 1912. Cases of rioting decreased from 235 to 34, of murder from 176 to 40, of attempts at murder from 46 to 16, of robberies from 115 to 66 and of housebreaking from 1938 to 1284. These figures are particularly remarkable because of the prevailing economic discontent and the consequent incentive to crime. Equally gratifying is the reduction in the number of cases of undetected crime and a considerable increase in the percentage of property recovered. On the whole, however, the number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year increased from 119,544 to 131,454. These figures are anything but reassuring.

One of the ugliest features of the report is the enormous prevalence of gambling in various forms. 12 bucket shops and 302 other gaming houses were raided during the year with the result that over 2,000 men were arrested of whom nearly 1,400 were convicted. Everybody knows that the actual extent of gambling is but slightly reflected in these figures and that many cases of gambling are either undetected or cannot be brought under the clutches of the law as it is at present. Betting at the races and speculation in the prices of cotton have encouraged gambling in a variety of forms to a frightful extent all over the city and has created a most disconcerting problem. We doubt if the problem can be satisfactorily tackled unless gambling in every form, including betting at the races, is penalised.

A constant complaint of the Police Department in Bombay as elsewhere is that policemen do not receive full co-operation from the people. There is certainly ground for the complaint, but the fault lies with the police themselves and not with the people. An average policeman in India, insead of impressing upon the public that he is their servant, seems to lord it over them, especially over the poor and the ignorant. Such a one may be feared by the people but is hardly likely to elicit co-operation from them. The position however, is bound to be much better if the entire police force is Indianised from top to bottom and if the whole Department is brought under the control of a responsible Minister. Indian Officers are naturally more capable of enlisting popular co-operation. And the Minister's responsibility to the public is sure to induce a better sense of responsibility among the Police Officers under him and through them among the policemen in general. Moreover, Indianising the higher police grades will make it possible to secure beter educated officers and more literate policemen. It is regrettable that at present of the 3,763 policemen in the City over 1,500 men cannot read and write and that even some officers are utterly illiterate. Greater efficiency is bound to be conspicuous if the majority of officers are educated Indians, controlled by a responsible Indian Minister.

PROBLEMS OF GOAN SITUATION

Plea For Action To Ameliorate Economic Conditions

(By: A British Indian Correspondent).

Apropos the report published in this journal, of a function organised by a Goan association in honour of Mr. V. de Braganca Cunha, one can heardly resist being overwnelmed by a sense of bitterness as well as that of amusement to find the most desperate problems of the present Goan situation sidetracked by those who profess to face and solve them.

The Liberal Bloc

That is not to suggest that Mr. Braganca Cunha does not deserve the compliments that were paid to him on the occasion. On the contrary, nothing could be more humiliating to a man of Mr. Cunha's fine culture and personality than that the public should display any lack of imagination and fail to recognise the

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SILVER POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES

Conflicting telegrams of the intentions and activities of the American authorities, on the question of silver purchases by the Treasury, have made the tangled skein worse than ever confcunded. How many of these telegrams are inspired by interested parties—how many of them tell only half truths,—it is impossible to say. But, it seems against all reasen and propriety to believe that, even if the U.S.A. Government are going to make heavy silver purchases, they would do so by previous advertisement, or in one breathless campaign. Whatever the ultimate aim of those who are to administer the recently passed legislation on this topic, this much seems indisputable: that the powers conferred by this Act will be used with the utmost circumspection; and that, therefore, any hopes the reckless speculator may entertain of getting rich quickly through the easy (?) means of silver speculation, are doomed to disappointment, American legislation has made ample provision to prevent or restrain silver speculation; and what they would not suffer their own countrymen to achieve, the shrewd Americans may well be believd to be unwilling that foreigners should accomplish,—particularly if it is to be achieved at their cost. There are, moreover, no such quantities available of silver stocks as could be unloaded on the United States market so as to embarrass that Government; and if, contrary to calculations, stocks of silver are thrown on the market, in the hope of realising the statutory maximum price in America, the American Government may quite unexpectedly come forward with offers to sell silver, which would then thoroughly demoralise the market, and knock the bottom out of such speculation. We would accordingly advise absolute suspension of judgment, until much more is known of the intentions and tactics of the American Government in this regard than is the case so far.

RED ARMY: AS MODERN FIGHTING MACHINE:

Features Of Its Organisation, Place Of Aviation And Chemical Warfare

(By "OBSERVATEUR.")

Newspaper reports of the recent utterances of various Soviet leaders as well as of the military preparations that have been in progress for some time past, in the vulnerable zones all point to a likely Russo-Japanese armed conflict.

Diplomatic Camouflage

The whole Russian policy has been clearly elucidated in the book in two volumes recently published by the American Press correspondent, Mr. Louis Fischer: and the author of this well-documented work, emphasizes the strain of patience, verging on humiliation and loss of national prestige, involved in keeping the Soviet clear of any armed intervention even in the teeth of provocation. This pacific policy remains even to-day and is quite intelligible when all the factors of the situation are taken into consideration. There is, indeed, every reason to believe that the move and counter-move of Russia and Japan, respectively, are part of the familiar game of camouflage, backed, of course, by action, if necessary, and that we might witness not Russo-Japanese but Americo-Japanese conflict very soon.

In any case, it is inevitable for the U.S.S.R. to keep itself out of the trouble and, it would be interesting to notice certain important features of the much-talked-of Red Army as a military organisation of some importance. The Russian Army forms the subject of several newspaper articles in the European Press, and inevitably provokes play of popular imagination and purely journalistic exaggeration and sensationalism, coloured by propagandist motives. The Paris monthly, "La Science et la Vie" (Science and Life), however, publishes an interesting article on the subject by a military expert, Lieut.-Col. Reboul, which cannot fail to prove interesting.

Warlike Training

What store the State sets by military organisation may be seen from the fact that the children of workers are required to have military exercises with the Pioneers at the age of nine. The Pioneers is one of the three important organisations, specially erected for military training of the proletariat. According to the "Izvestia," as many as 70,000 Pioneers took part in 1932 in a demonstration in the Red Square, and the number went up to a million in one year's time. Then, children between 13 and 19 years of age, are enlisted in the Young Communists, whose strength in 1933 was reported to have been three millions. Ossviakhim is the third organisation, which trains adults and possesses every kind of technical equipment. The 1933 report stated its strength at nearly six millions.

As is only to be expected while the Red Army cannot be said to be the last word in organisation or in technical equipment and may inevitably suffer from various difficulties inherent in its position in the matter of resources, the leadership would appear to make every effort to strengthen it by introducing the features demanded in a fighting machine by modern conditions. Thus chemistry and aviation form the basis of army organisation and every effort is made to efficiently run these important departments.

Technical Activities

We are told, for instance, that the Russian Army has still retained old equipment while at the same time, trying to introduce necessary changes in armaments. The automatic gun named "Federov" of 6-1|2 millimetre calibre is a distinct achievement of its ordnance department. The possibilities of war-material in every country have an important relationship with the national industrial production: and the figures available of industrial output connected with the Five-Year Plan are eloquent and impressive enough of the progress made in this direction.

If, therefore, Russia suffered from a military point of view, from such natural disadvantages, as the vastness and distances of territory and lack of transport, they are offset by the development of the instruments of air and chemical warfare. The conditions of railway transport, which are necessary for the purposes of mobilization and movements of land forces and material are admittedly backward. But Soviet's progress in aviation has been quite phenomenal. In 1932, the number of airplane factories was reported to be forty-five and the latest model perfected of the fighting plane has had 3,250 horse power and capacity of carriage of 7-tons of explosive.

Aviation And Chemical Warfare

Steady progress has been reported all round in aviation, which is exploited in peace time for agriculture-industrial purposes—a familiar camouflage that is employed by practically every nation. The Soviet airplane lines are the longest, the one from Moscow to Kamchatka alone covering a stretch of 6,400 miles. In addition to this anti-aircraft defence forms an important part of the military training and is pro-

(Continued on page 10.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

WARNING AND LEAD.

Delhi has just given another lead—and also a warning. Local Congressmen there had divided themselves into three groups, the Parliamentary Party, the Socialist Party and a third, the Congress Party. But misunderstandings arose, and while details are lacking, it is obvious that the groups, functioning in antagonism, would have achieved nothing except injuring the Congress. That danger has been happily averted. The report says that a board, consisting of two members from each group, has been formed to maintain cordial relations between the groups. Herein lies the lead to other places. Such a board will help not only to avoid friction, but to co-ordinate activities. It will bring about a division of labour that will be mutually useful to the groups and materially strengthen the parent organisation.

INDEMNITY IN ADVANCE?

Events in Kapurthala are rapidly growing worse. We do not, however, propose at this stage, to examine the causes and details of the situation which is undoubtedly grave. We are here concerned with just one aspect of the assistance given by the Indian Government. The services of a Police officer have been lent for six months "on condition" as the Associated Press report says, "that he would have proper scope for work and would not be made a scapegoat of, if he acted in the interests of the State." Now what exactly does it imply? The dismissal of Mr. Kothawalla, the Inspector-General of Police and another official immediately springs up in the mind. And in that context this "condition" evidently amounts to an indemnity to the officer concerned in advance. This is not justifiable, if for no other reason, because of the two members, who constituted the Committee of Inquiry into the Sultanpur firing and who established the principle of punishment, one was an official of the Government of India's own Political Department.

DEBT NEGOTIATIONS.

The exchange of Notes and Protocols between the American and the British Governments, on the question of the Anglo-American debt, proceeds merrily, without either side really having the courage to call a spade a spade. The American Government throws out a suggestion, or simply makes an observation that the Britishers have proposed no alternative, suggested no "payment in kind" if they cannot make payment in specie, and that, therefore, their case for exemption from the operation of the Jhonson Act is absurd. The Britishers,—who had opened the ball, and had themselves referred to the impossibility of making payments in a country where their goods and services were faced with such high tariff barriers,—decline to walk into the parlour at the invitation of their American cousins. They airily discount the impossibility of making payments in kind, even though they do not state in so many words that they would not make payments in kind.

BEATING ABOUT THE BUSH.

Both sides know perfectly well that it is not only goods and services that could be employed to liquidate international balance of payments. Capital may be exported,—securities may be sent over,—almost as effectively as other commodities, and more readily and cheaply than other commodities or service. Britain has a very marketable quantity of these securities, which America would be delighted to accept in settlement of its debt, and which need not react upon the course of Anglo-American exchange, if the parties concerned know how to deal with that transaction. The American Government, moreover, would offer, in all likelihood, very considerable discount if this mode of honestly settling the debt is adopted; and the British Government would find that, on balance, it would be rather the gainer than otherwise by such a disposing of, once for all, of this very complicated situation. But they do not have the will to pay; and so they are merely beating about the bush, without coming to grips at any point.

WANTED PROMPT ACTION.

The Bombay Provincial Committee of the National Trades Union Federation has urged upon Government some important resolutions on the Labour situation in the textile industry in the light of the report of the Bombay Labour Office Inquiry into Wages and Unemployment. One of these urges the Bombay Government to take immediate steps for the appointment of a Court of Inquiry or a Board of Conciliation under the Trades Disputes Act to make recommendations on the question of wages and on other issues arising out of the report. This is certainly the least that the Government should do, if only to justify the existence of the Trades Disputes Act and the publication of their own report on Wages. We hope the Government will not take the unwise view that as the general strike has fizzled out there is no dispute to be settled and that it is unnecessary to take any specific action on the report on the lines suggested.

Press Views

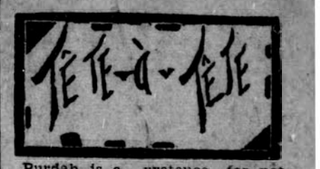
Sanatanists' Duty.

I.

No Sanatanist leader will encourage such "unsanatanic" acts as those that have been perpetrated at Buxor and Poona. But in view of what has taken place, it is the duty of Sanatanists to go further and take positive steps to put down this new menace, not merely to the reformers, but to their own deeply cherished tenets. We trust that not only Sanatanists, but all those who are similarly circumstanced, will profit by Gandhiji's advice. "I would like Sanatanist friends," observes Gandhiji, "to control the language that is being used by speakers and writers claiming to speak on their behalf."—"Hindu."

II.

The Sanatanist leaders have yet to establish contact with their own rank and file. It is too early therefore to expect them, under the circumstances, to exercise control over the forces of fanatic violence and disorder that sail under the Sanatanist flag. But they cannot postpone the task any longer. Incidents like the Poona outrage show how the whole Sanatanist camp could easily be brought under discredit by the mad adventures of a few misguided members. It is the duty of Sanatanist leadership therefore to open its eyes, purge its ranks of all violence, and provide a better example to the world of what they stand for.—"Daily News."



Purdah is a pretence for not doing national or social work, says Miss Safia Somji.

We beg to differ. Purdah is a reality, very much itself. Purdah is a purdah for not doing etc. etc.

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Miss Somji also thinks that women should take a greater part in the national struggle.

We beg to agree. The fair sex is unquestionably the fighting sex.

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Mrs. Abid Ali denounces in no uncertain terms man's effrontery in meddling with affairs that are the sphere and property of women.

We beg to apologise.

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But to make her points embarrassingly effective, no, thoroughly devastating, she poses a few questions for mere man.

Perhaps Mr. Abid Ali will kindly answer. We cannot.

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Atiya Begam Sahiba's scheme of education strikes us not only as sound but as the only solution of Muslim society's difficulties.

And in this connection, what strikes us as equally sound and the only solution of the difficulties of the scheme, is our own suggestion made sometime ago that the Aligarh Muslim University must invite Begam Sahiba to work it there.

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The probability of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald making a health trip to Canada is mentioned in British papers.

Which means that he IS going West.

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The 'Daily Herald' says that the Premier has decided to indulge in a walking trek across the Rockies. This looks like a malicious suggestion that the Premier has decided to go on the rocks, although the destination and the change from flying to hiking are plausibly symbolical.

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According to the 'A. B. Patrika' Lord Linlithgow will succeed Lord Willingdon as Viceroy.

No change. Not even in the number of letters in the name.

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BRITAIN'S AIR DEFENCE.
Expansion Plan.
—Headlines.

Which involves bloating expenditure too.

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Doctor Shafaat Ahmad Khan won't go to the Assembly "as his work in the University will suffer." Originally he intended to stand, he says, on being pressed by his friends. Then there was, perhaps, no question of the work in the University.

Or is it that the friends, or rather voters, themselves have pressed him to withdraw to the University?

Whatever it is, since the gain of the University is nobody's loss Dr. Khan's announcement should be greeted as an unmixed blessing.

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Addressing the Bleacher's Association at Manchester, Sir Allan Sykes said that the Textile Mission's visit to India had contributed towards a better feeling between the two countries.

Mr. Mody, of course, endorses this. And if any proof is demanded all that he need do is to quote from his address to the Millowners in which he spoke of the happiness and pleasure which he experienced, and experiences, every day on being greeted by newspapers with caricatures, cartoons, criticisms etc.

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The Edinburgh University has duly conferred the degree of "L.L.D" on Lord Willingdon and also a verbal tribute, to the policy which "checked the forces of disobedience and re-assured the well-disposed."

(Colonel Sir) B. H. Nanavatty—or some one of that fraternity—will, we hope, write to the "Times of India" about it.

Meanwhile let us correct a possible mistake. "L.L.D." does not stand for Doctor of Lawless Laws.

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Sardar Jamiat Singh is being visited in dreams by a lady who asks him to go to Muzaffarpur and dig out the bodies of herself and her child who were buried alive during the earthquake. The Sardar wants to know what he ought to do.

He should proceed to Muzaffarpur without delay. There is more in dreams than this world dreams of.

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"JAPAN NO LONGER A FARMING NATION."

No. She is an arming nation rapidly turning ploughshares into swords.

PURDAH IS ONLY A PRETENCE

Muslim Women Roundly Condemn System

MISS SOMJI'S PLAN FOR WOMEN'S UPLIFT

(SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE".)

Purdah in particular and generally the social and educational backwardness of Muslim women are problems that intimately affect the progress of Muslim Society. They demand, in the interests as much of the Nation as of the Muslim community itself, immediate and serious attention.

Holding the view that those directly concerned have a greater right to deal with a given problem, the "Bombay Chronicle", has arranged to publish views, given in special interviews, of prominent and representative Muslim ladies on Purdah and cognate subjects.

The following are further interviews in the series and in them are expressed the views of four well-known Muslim ladies, namely, Mrs. Zehra Sultan Abid Ali, wife of the well-known Bombay Congressman, Mrs. Rahmatullah Chinoy,, Atya Begum and Miss Safia Somji, the well-known Congress worker.

Mrs. ABID ALI

"Purdah is neither hygienic nor religious," declared Mrs. Abid Ali when our representative sat down to discuss the condition of Muslim women with her. "I do not observe Purdah because I consider it injurious to health. And my husband fully approves of my conduct in this particular." And who can deny that Mrs. Abid Ali is right?

She looked quite healthy and that yellowishness, a sort of anaemia, so common among those imprisoned in the 'burqa' in the name of whatever you may call it was completely absent.

"It is this that I have gained for discarding that pernicious system and I am not sorry for my action she said. "But," she added, "throwing away 'purdah' is not to go West in millinery and fashions. It ought to be dine only to protect oneself from the evil effects of a system that has told upon the whole breeding of generations of Muslim children.

"How do you propose to create the new mentality among the girls?"

"Education my friend. It is only knowledge that can fight old-time prejudices and superstitions."

"But, our people seem to be very conservative?" "There is no doubt in it," warmed up Mrs. Zahra. "Girls are entitled to as much education as boys and frankly it is absurd to deny them higher education. They have a right to it and no body has any sanction, on whatever pretext, to rob them of that right.

"I am convinced that with the spread of education and proper knowledge, the deplorable position in which my sisters find themselves for the simple fault of being born women, will change to the immense good of the community."

POSERS FOR MEN.

"Before I conclude," said Mrs. Abid Ali, "I must draw attention to the grievous misconception that purdah, as it is observed in India has the sanction of Islam. It is merely a custom and a bad custom.

Why it should be insisted upon by men who have conveniently changed their own customs—they have shaved their beards and completely changed their dress—I do not know. Nor do I know why men should interfere with what is undoubtedly women's right derived from the very, obvious fact that purdah concerns women not men,'.

Mrs. CHINOY

"I am glad that the "Chronicle" is interesting itself in the cause of advancement of Muslim women," is how Mrs. Rahimtullah Chinoy greeted our representative when asked to give her opinion on the question of Purdah. It did no good to any body's soul and it meant so much for the poor woman in the 'purdah.' This seemed to be the trend of her thought.

"It is neither hygienic nor religious," came forth the emphatic opinion. As you see, our family does not observe the 'purdah'. But this is one thing and the whole institution of Purdah which has been forced on women is quite another," she continued "The real difficulty lies in the lack of proper education of our girls.

"Our family stands for higher education of Muslim girls. And this is the one question that should engage the immediate attention of all concerned." She wanted Mussalmans to concentrate all their energies in this direction. "When you do this, the traditional superstition about purdah will vanish."

ATYA BEGUM SAHEBA

The views of Atya Begam Saheba on the question are quite well-known and her fight in the cause of, what she calls, model schools for Muslim girls in the city created much controversy both in the Corporation and the Press. When asked to give her view on the question, she told our representative.

"The current system of Purdah" is no system at all. It is a practice set in by a general upheaval of the community brought about chiefly by a wrong system of education and historical vicissitudes. Therefore, it is neither, religious, social nor moral.

PURDAH AT HOME.

I know of women living in seclusion at home, going to Taj Mahal Hotel, in open cars, over painted and under dressed dancing with men not knowing a word of English! Imagine these women going to the theatre with strangers and yet live behind the 'Burqa' in their own Mohallahs—and observe "Purdah" at home!

I am certainly against such a sham 'purdah' and would like to demolish it altogether by reorganizing Muslim society. I advocate a system of education for Muslim girls, thoroughly feminine and up-to-date, modernized in all its healthy aspects to prepare her to be presiding deity at home, laying the foundation of the future structure of her children's lives and being the impetus and guiding star of the destinies of man.

Co-education for Muslim girls and boys, situated as we are to-day meagrely equipped mentally and physically will be extremely harmful beyond redemption.

INTERESTING SUGGESTION.

I would very strongly recommend an independent Board of Education comprising of responsible, honest capable Muslim men and women for the education of the girls and turn the existing schools into great industrial and vocational homes, where children would be brought up with clean habits and clean thoughts, to be capable citizens and where education in physical culture, domestic science, hygienic etc would be imparted to them.

The girls must be given "continued the Begam Saheba, full chances of studying special subjects like, Music, Arts, philosophy, Literature etc. Such a cultural bringing up will result in a community which will be in a position fully to realize their responsibilities of being a real Muslim woman. For Islam is the greatest and most progressive reforming, force that has come to humanity."

Miss SAFIA SOMJI

While in harmony with the views expressed so far on the question of 'purdah', Miss Safia Somji, the well-known Congress worker, strikes a bold and refreshing note in the chorus of condemnation. She speaks from the authority of unique experience. She was brought up in all the rigours of the system. Freed from 'purdah' her social and political activities have involved work among 'purdah' ladies also. That experience has been enriched or rather rendered more bitter, by what she saw and heard in Bihar.

"Purdah in Bombay is a pretence", she said with quiet emphasis when our representative opened the talk with her, "for not doing any active work. There is no reality in it and I can tell you that 'purdah' does not exist in Bombay. Go to the Hotel Cabarets, or the Picture shows and similar places of entertainment, and you will see many of these ladies without the veil, quite at home. But go and ask them to engage in national and social work and you get the answer: "We are helpless. We wish we could do something. But, you see, we are caged in the 'purdah' and dare not come out".

WOMEN'S DUTY.

"In India", Miss Somji said, "women have a wonderful advantage. Non-violence and Satyagraha, which form the basis of our political struggle against foreign domination and for national freedom, afford rare opportunity to women to render valuable service to the country. And I am of the most definite view that they should take a greater part in all progressive movements than men."

"Granting all that you say, please tell me, how you can realise such a thing", put in our representative.

"Through a net-work of women's clubs, study circles and the like", she replied. In these clubs and circles there will be greater freedom of association, mutual understanding and a free and frank exchange of views on all topics of social and political interest. Such association naturally will lead to broader vision and better appreciation of what is going on around them. This will infuse in them the urge for active social and political work."

Miss Somji continued:—

PROBLEM OF BIHAR WOMEN.

"If 'purdah' is completely abolished among very backward women like those of Bihar, it will be of no help to them, because they are quite ignorant of even their surroundings. They have absolutely no aim in their life". She would first give them education which would itself make them think over the problem of 'purdah'.

"But how do you propose to do it?", asked our representative.

PROPAGANDA SCHEME.

In reply Miss Somji unfolded an ambitious scheme of Social Welfare work through house to house propaganda. "Those who are to be reformed", she said, "are those who cannot read books and public lectures are out of question for those who are literally cage-birds". She wanted that propaganda should be based on the realistic aspect of life.

"A band of lady workers should go from house to house, and teach 'purdah' ladies hygiene of which they are at present totally ignorant. When these women learn how to live a clean and hygienic life, they themselves will begin to realize the need for women's education and other reforms. There are rural areas in Bihar, she said, where among Musalmans as well as Hindus, such house to house social uplift work should be done and it is no easy job. But persistence and perseverence are bound to produce good results. There is no use talking of the abolition of 'purdah' when even the non-'purdah' women of villages are quite ignorant of the very elementary rules of human life.

POLYGAMY.

When asked to give her views about polygamy, Miss Somji said that people were taking undue advantage of the Prophet's permission. She was of the opinion that a man could not love even all his brothers and sisters equally, and to maintain equality of love among all his wives was absurd.

BETTING AND LOTTERIES BILL

Passes Second Reading After Long Debate In Commons

LONDON, June 28.

The Government's Betting and Lotteries Bill passed the second reading in the House of Commons last night without division, after a long debate in which its provisions were subjected to criticism by opponents of the measure. At the conclusion of the debate it was announced that the Bill would be dealt with on the committee stage by the Standing Committee and not by a Committee of the whole House, whose programme until the summer adjournment was very congested.

Although this course gives opportunities for observations, and some newspapers suggest that the Bill may ultimately be withdrawn, "The Times" says the work of the Standing Committee will be begun within a fortnight and completed before the recess, so that the later stages of the measure may be taken up in the House of Commons soon after it reassembles in October.—E. O. W.

HELEN JACOBS BEATS INGRAM

Royalties Visit Wimbledon Races

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 29.

At Wimbledon, Prince George, Princess Juliana of Holland, African Chief Safari Atta, saw keen fights to reach the last eight.

SINGLES.

Crawford lost first set against Japanese Yamagishi but won 4|6, 6|4, 6|2, 6|2.

Crawford meets in quarter finals Stoefen (America) who beat Lee (Great Britain) 6|2, 6|4, 6|4.

Austin beat Hecht (Czechoslovakia) 6|3, 6|1, 6|2.

Wood who is considered America's chief hope beat David Jones (America) 6|3, 6|3, 6|4.

WOMENS THIRD ROUND.

Ingram (Great Britain) played the most brainy game of any English girl and only lack of stamina prevented her from gaining a sensational victory over Helen Jacobs who won 4|6, 6|4, 6|1.

Scriven beat Mrs. Law 6|3, 6|2. Hartigan (Australian champion) beat Adamoff (France) 7|5, 6|4. Palfrey (America) beat Mrs. Godfree 6|3, 6|1. Goldschmidt (France) beat Stammers 7|5, 9|7.

FOURTH ROUND.

Aussem beat Freda James 6|2, 6|1. Mathieu (France) beat Fraulein Horn (Germany) 7|5, 6|2.

YORKS BEAT NORTHANTS

LONDON, June 29.

The match between Northamptonshire and Yorkshire which commenced on Wednesday resulted in win for Yorks by an innings and 146 runs.

SCORES.

Yorkshire 315 for seven declared.

Northans 85 and following on 84 (Bowes seven for 34).

CARRIED OFF FIELD.

The Kent batsmen were in wars.

In the last over before lunch, Ashdown ducked to the ball from Larwood, was struck on the head, collapsed and was carried off.

Later, Valentine was struck on the left arm by a ball off Voce and retired. Ernest Tyldesley has announced he is retiring by the end of the season.

COTTON WINS.

At Sandwich in the British open Golf Championships Cotton won with 283.—Reuter's Special.

INTERNATIONAL JUMPING COMPETITION

France Wins Prince Of Wales Cup At Olympia

LONDON, June 28.

The Prince of Wales attended the International Horse Show at Olympia this afternoon, and saw the jumping competition for the Prince of Wales' Cup. The event was won by the French team to whom he presented the trophies, with the Irish Free State second; Sweden third and Britain fourth.—B. O. W.

WYATT SCORES 85 FOR WARWICKSHIRE

LONDON, June 28.

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which commenced yesterday:—

Gloucestershire vs. Warwickshire: Gloucester 168 and 159 for 8. Warwick 260 (Croom 78, Wyatt 85, Sinfield 6 for 88).

Northamptonshire vs. Yorkshire: Yorks 315 for 7 declared. Northants 85 (Bowes 3 for 13, Macaulay 5 for 21), and following on 51 for 5.

Nottinghamshire vs. Kent: Notts 230 and 180 for 5 (Keeton 94 not out). Kent 206 (Gunn 4 for 61).

Derbyshire vs. Sussex and Middlesex vs. Essex: There was no play owing to rain.

The match between Lancashire and Glamorgan resulted in a win for Lancashire by an innings and 34 runs. Glamorgan 60 and 160 (Hopwood 5 for 55). Lancashire 254 for 5 declared.

Worcester vs. Cambridge: Worcester 217 and 251 for 9. Cambridge 116 (Jackson 5 for 31).—Reuter.

Screen Commedienne Ill

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.

Marie Dressler, the screen commedienne is critically ill but doctors believe the crisis has now passed.

On Record-Breaking Flight

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

HARBOUR GRACE, June 29.

Brothers Adamowicz departed at 6-26 a.m. for Warsaw flying in a monoplane used by the Danes on their record-breaking flight from Harbour Grace to Crewe.

Embargo Placed On Export Of Silver From U. S.

Morgenthau Takes Action To Rehabilitate Status Of Metal

WASHINGTON, June 29.

Mr. Morgenthau with the approval of President Roosevelt has placed an embargo on further exports of silver except under licence. This action has been taken in connection with the Government's policy to rehabilitate the status of silver.

Three exceptions are made in the licensing provisions, namely fabricated silver, metals containing silver and relatively small amounts of foreign silver coins.

The special conditions on which export licences for silver will be granted have been laid down, and include the provision that Mr. Morgenthau should be satisfied that silver is required to fulfil an obligation to deliver silver outside the United States, incurred or assumed by the applicant on or before the date of the embargo.

BLOW AT INTERNATIONAL SPECULATORS

NEW YORK, June 28.

"The New York Times's" Washington correspondent describing the embargo as "a blow at international speculators," understands that the odrer follows arrangements made on June 28 for the export of 3,000,000 ounces of silver by speculative interests, which hoped, that if the silver was held abroad at higher prices, it could be obtained under the administration's silver buying programme, than if it had been held in the United States.

The Silver Purchase Act has provided that the Treasury will not pay over 50 cents an ounce for any silver stocks held in the United States on April 1, of which it is assumed, silver for which export is arranged is part.—Reuter.

MR. MORGENTHAU

Anglo-French Trade Agreement Reached

Restoration Of 100 Per Cent. Quotas For British Goods And Removal Of Surtax On French Articles

LONDON, June 28.

The Anglo-French trade agreement provides for reciprocal most-favoured nation treatment, the restoration of the 100 per cent quotas for United KingdomD goods, and the removal of the 20 per cent surtax on certain French goods.

France undertakes to maintain the full existing percentage of imports of British coal, Britain agrees to revise the silk duties by reducing by onehalf the existing rates on raw silk, and rearranging the scale of duties on silk manufacture so as to slightly increase the tax on finished goods.

This revision is estimated to involve a loss of revenue amounting to about £3,000,000 to the British Exchequer every year. The United Kingdom duties on French Brandy and sparkling wines will not be increased during the agreement which remains in force till April 14 next whereafter it is subject to three month's notice of denunciation.—Reuter.

RALLY ROUND ... LABOUR UNION

Mr. Giri's Exhortation To Bilaspur Railway Workers

(From A Correspondent.)

BILASPUR, June 27.

The annual general meeting of the Bilaspur Branch of the B.N. Rly Indian Labour Union was held yesterday in the Indian Institute. Sirdar V. V. Giri, President of the Union presided.

NEW OFFICE-BEARERS.

After adoption of the Annual report and the Balance sheet for the year 1933-34 election of office-bearers and Committee Members was taken up and Messrs. J. P. Tivary and Ramgulam as Vice-presidents, Mr. S. S. N. Moorty as Branch secretary and Messrs. Annaswamy, Seethanathsingh, Aminuddin and Ranjitsingh as Joint Secretaries and Mr. H. R. Khan as Treasurer with a strong Committee were elected.

GIRI'S EXHORTATION.

In winding up the proceedings, President Giri exhorted the audience to rally round the Union to get their outstanding grievances redressed and to keep the banner of the Union always aloft.

LABOUR MINISTER'S NEW JOB

LONDON, June 29.

Mr. Betterton, Minister of Labour, resigned on the acceptance of the Chairmanship of the Unemployment Assistance Board established under Government's Unemployment Bill.

Mr. Betterton is also resigning his seat in Parliament.—Reuter.

TO PLOUGH THROUGH N. SIBERIAN COAST

Icebreaker "Ladeke" Out To Achieve It

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MOSCOW, June 29.

Undeterred by the failure of the icebreaker Chelyuakin, icebreaker "Ladeke" left Vladivostock on an attempt to plough through over 3,000 miles drifting ice from one end to the other of the North Siberian coast in a single season before the ocean freezes solid. The scientific expedition is aboard.

Ten thousand applied for 90 posts aboard the vessel.

INTENSIFY HARIJAN PROPAGANDA

MADURA, June 29.

Strong denunciation of tactics adopted by opponents of Gandhiji in the attempted bombing on Gandhiji's car at Poona and a forcible appeal to intensify the Harijan uplift propaganda were made at a mass meeting held this evening in Tilak square.—United Press.

SEALDAH STATION ROBBERY

No Trace Of Culprits Yet

SEALDAH, June 29.

Further inquries into the Sealdah Station Robbery to-day show that one of the injured Darwans succumbed to his injuries this afternoon in the hospital.

No trace of the culprits has yet been found.—United Press.

"GLUED WARSHIP" FOR BRITAIN

New Method Of Welding To Be Adopted In Future Naval Construction

LONDON, June 28.

Three new British destroyers were launched to-day two at Cowes, and one at Barrow. The former which is the named Forester is dubbed "Glued Warship" because all her plates are welded instead of being rivetted to save weight, which practice willl henceforth be generally adopted in naval construction.

Special attention is paid to the comfort and ventilation quarters of the officers and the men, and a large storage accommodation will enable the boat to leave the home ports for long periods and operate in any part of the world.—(Reuter's Special.)

STALEMATE IN FREE STATE LOCAL ELECTIONS

De Valera May Go To The Country To Seek Verdict

DUBLIN, June 29.

A stalemate appears inevitable in the local elections. De Valeraites and O'Duffyites are almost neck to neck. A significant features is the success of independents particularly in the urban districts, from which it is inferred that many electors prefer to keep local affairs out of party politics In any case neither of the principal parties is able to claim a decisive verdict on the Government's agricultural policy and the continuance of the economic war, which has been made a cardinal issue.

Political circles in Dublin are discussing the possibility that De Valera may go to the country to seek a verdict on wider parliamentary franchise.—Reuter.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST AMERICA

Note To Germany Protests Against Moratorium

WASHINGTON, June 28.

A Note to Germany strongly protests against the discrimination against America in Germany's moratorium. The Government expects Germany will make every effort to pay.

It says that the financial difficulties are largely of Germany's own making. The moratorium will discourage international co-operation.—Reuter.

THREATENED STEEL STRIKE AVERTED

Arbitration Board To Decide U. S. Dispute

WASHINGTON, July 29.

The threatened steel strike which menaced the progress of the whole recovery movement in the United States was averted by an agreement between the steel companies and workers negotiated by Miss Perkins, Secretary of Labour with the approval of President Roosevelt.

The agreement provides for an arbitration board with three members appointed by President Roosevelt.

Both sides agreed to accept the jurisdiction of the board.—Reuter's Special.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE
(Established 34 years.)
THE OLDEST AND THE MOST SUCCESSFUL COLLEGE OF COMMERCE IN INDIA.
Where the training for all the following SPECIALISED PROFESSIONAL DIPLOMAS was originally introduced and whose SUCCESSES SURPASS those of ALL INDIAN INSTITUTIONS PUT together:—
Chartered Insurance (A.C.I.I.); Bank Officers (I.A.I.B.); Salesmanagers (By I.S.M.A.); Incorporated Secretaries (F.I.S.A.); General Commerce (L.C.C. & D.Com.I.M.C.); Auditing (R. A.); Gregg Shorthand. A new specialisation in Accountancy Course is also introduced this year, viz. International Accountants (A. I. A. C.).
TUITION PERSONAL OR THROUGH POST
Write or call for Prospectus and list of courses.
90 ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Readers' Views

Mill Recruitment On Communal Lines

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One had expected that, with the termination of the strike, the millowners would have directed their efforts towards creating normal working conditions in the mills. The information, however, that has reached me does not unfortunately support this view. In some mills the trouble has arisen over taking back men. When the strike is not settled by means of a compromise and when the strikers have sustained a defeat, it is generally the case that victimisation is resorted to by removing from the mills those workers who might have taken a prominent part in the strike. It also happens that in their endeavour to break the strike, the millowners generally employ new workers whom they cannot afterwards displace very easily. On this occasion, however, it has been stated that most of the workers who helped them to start the mills before the strike collapsed, were their old men; and, therefore, the displacement of the new workers on a large scale does not arise. The millowners, or, at any rate, some of them, seem to be under the impression that the present strike would not have become general if the Muslim workers had not joined it. It is a known fact that Madanpura was the last centre which went back to work. A tendency is visible in some mills not to take back the Muslim workers. In the Madhavji Dharamsy mills, for example, the Muslim workers, including the jobbers and one or two head jobbers, are reported to have been told by the mill authorities that they would not, as far as possible, engage the Muslims. In this mill about 300 to 350 Muslim workers have been refused employment on the ground that they are Muslims, although many of them have served in that mill for several years. I have heard this complaint even from the Parel area. The millowners have thus not only resorted to victimisation but the latter has this time taken a communal turn. I am afraid sufficient tension has already been created among the workers and if immediate steps are not taken to stop the mischief, it may lead to ugly developments. The memory of 1929 and 1932 is still fresh in the mind of the public and I hope that both the Millowners' Association and Government will take immediate steps to enquire into the matter and stop all victimisation including the communal tendencies that some of the mill managers have betrayed. Otherwise it is difficult to contemplate the consequences of a grave situation that is likely to arise.

Another complaint that I have heard is that a few mills have shown a tendency to further reduce the wages. The New China Mill has, I understand, cut wages only a few days ago. The Khatav Makanji Mill has, I learn, started work with a further cut. Another mill is reported to have done the same, although I have no definite information. All this is against the undertaking which the Millowners' Association gave the Government of Bombay during the continuance of the strike. I hope Government will make the necessary enquiries and set the matter right.—Yours, etc.

R. R. BAKHALE.

Cattle Breeding Farm

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I may mention that in our Presidency two Government cattle farms are maintained at Dharwar, one at Kirkee, two in Gujrat district and one in West Khandesh.

Unfortunately no attempt has been so far made to evolve a milking-strain of the different species reared at these farms. The object of developing good animals for draught purposes appears to be the main one and this is, indeed, a short-sighted policy, in view of the fact that mechanical devices are progressively in use.

I am also sorry to say that so far the practice of artificial fertilization of cattle which has been resorted to in the breeding of domestic animals in Western countries does not appear to be in vogue in our Presidency.

In fact according to Prof. N. K. Kolzow of the Experimental Breeding station of the Russian Agricultural Academy, "In 1931 over a million females of domestic animals had been artificially fertilized."

I therefore, beg to suggest that such experiment, if successfully carried out in our Presidency, will mean a saving of tremendous expenditure and there will also be the ultimate advantage of speedily improving the much neglected milking-strain of our cattle.—Yours, etc.,

RUSTAM DADACHANJI.

Battle Of Wits At Senate Meeting

Students Must Undergo Medical Examination, Says Dr. Deshmukh

TORPEDOING SCHEME FOR INTRODUCTION OF COMPULSORY PHYSICAL TRAINING

For nearly two hours there was a battle of wits at the meeting of the Bombay University Senate held on Friday over the question as to whether the system of medical examination of College students introduced four years ago in furtherance of their policy of encouraging physical culture should be continued.

ADDING TO ITS EXPENDITURE.

The discontinuance of the inspection was urged by one section of the House which held that medical inspections so far had not proved of any material value and that the University should not add to its expenditure by perpetuating the grant.

DR. DESHMUKH'S ATTACK.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh in a fighting speech that the opposition to the scheme was brought with a view to torpedo the introduction of compulsory physical training.

The amendment for the deletion of the grant was lost.

The Senate approved of a cut of Re. 1 by Prof. K. T. Shah from the capital expenditure on the purchase of machinery for the University Technological Department.

INTER-COLLEGIATE SPORTS.

A proposal to reduce the provision made for holding inter-Collegiate sports in the budget proposals of the Bombay University was defeated at a meeting of the Senate held on Friday afternoon, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar presiding.

The debate arose over a cut of Rs. 5,000 in the total grant of Rs. 8,000 provided in the budget proposals for inter-Collegiate sports moved by Prof. T. K. Shahani. He pointed out that for a number of years the University spent Rs. 5,000 annually in organising annual sports of Bombay Colleges only. He suggested that the sports could be managed much more economically by treating each college as a unit and having knock-out competitions firstly in each College and as between one college and another in each group and finally only the best men could be sent to Bombay where the final stages of the different events could be fought. This would save time as well as money.

OPPOSITION TO "CUT."

Mr. J. M. Mehta opposed the cut and said that when the sports were held only in Bombay there were complaints from the mofussil that students from colleges outside Bombay could not take part in them.

The cut motion on being put to vote was lost and the original grant of Rs. 8,000 was made.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

A heated controversy was also evoked on the question as to whether the University should continue the practice of having annual medical inspection of college students. This measure was introduced four years ago and it was claimed by its supporters that it was beneficial to the students. An amendment to delete the provision of Rs. 7,000 made for this purpose was rejected.

Principal T. K. Shahani moved the deletion of the entire grant of Rs. 7,000 for medical inspection. He said that the medical inspection of students held so far had served no useful purpose and so far as his own experience was concerned he had obtained no fresh information about the health of his students which he did not know previously.

Principal Findlay Shirras was in favour of periodical medical inspection of students and said that his measure had done a great deal of good.

Dr. P. T. Patel said that the medical examination of students was quite essential and this practice was in vogue in other universities in India.

COMPULSORY PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Principal Hamil said that the scheme of medical inspection of students was undertaken by the University as part and parcel of the general scheme of compulsory physical training, because it would have been impossible to introduce compulsory physical training without the knowledge as to how many students were fit to undergo compulsory training.

Dr. V. G. Vad opposed the deletion of the grant.

DR. DESHMUKH'S DEFENCE.

In a fighting speech Dr. G. V. Deshmukh defended the system of medical examination of students. He repudiated Principal Hamill's statement that 20 to 30 students were being examined in an hour and said that examination of each student occupied 15 to 20 minutes. He was surprised that some of the members should have sought to abolish this useful measure which existed in every University.

While the Cambridge and Oxford Universities were doing all they could to encourage physical culture, the Bombay University seemed to be more concerned with travelling allowances, raising examination fees, holding elections and making appointments twice and thrice over. (Laughter). As an Indian he wanted the reputation of his university to be enhanced because he pointed out his interest in the University was not that of an outsider as was the case of some members.

WHAT HAS UNIVERSITY DONE?

A system of medical examination was even being maintained in municipal schools and he wanted to know what the Bombay University which was earning profits from the students was doing for the students. In the whole budget there were very few items showing provision made for the benefit of students while the budget was full of charges to be incurred for stationery, printing, etc. He wanted to know why Principal Hamill does not object to medical examination which every Indian student had to undergo before leaving India for England.

In his opinion the opposition to this measure was brought to torpedo the scheme of introduction of compulsory physical training in colleges.

Prof. K. T. Shah supported the abolition of medical inspection on the ground that the defects in the health of the students were the outcome of poverty among the people which could not be cured by spending more and more money on medical inspection. Would the University be prepared to give allowances to students who are suffering from physical defects so that they could be remedied as was being done in Soviet Russia he asked. Then alone would there be some use in conducting medical examination of students.

AMENDMENT LOST.

The amendment for the deletation of the grant was then put to vote and declared lost 30 voting for and 38 against. The total grant of Rs. 7,000 was then made.

FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The Senate then agreed to an amendment for delelation of the proposed grant of Rs. 7,200 for scholarships for physical training. This was a new subihead in the budget. It was proposed by the Syndicate to offer 12 scholarships each of Rs. 50 per month for training physical culture instructors in the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Madras, in order to enable the colleges to secure the services of trained men to carry on the programme of physical training contemplated by the Senate. The amendment which was also moved by Principal Shahani was carried.

The Senate adjourned "sine die."

CULT OF BOMB CONDEMNED

Dr. Pattabhi On Attempt On Mahatma's Life

MASULIPATAM, June 29.

Interviewed by the "United Press" in connection with the Poona Bomb Outrage, Doctor Pattabhi Sitaramayya, the Andhra leader declared:—

"The cult of bomb cannot be wrong towards Mahatma Gandhi and right towards the Government officials. It is equally to be condemned whosoever may be the victim. We have all along held out that violence that killed Michael Collins may one day be turned against De Valera.

IN OUR OWN DAY.

We have seen in our own day and in our own land how violence that killed Inspectors General of Police and Prisons, Collectors, Magistrates, etc., and attempted lives of Governors and Viceroys are equally apt to turn against the National Leaders, Saints and Mahatmas.

COUNTER-VIOLENCE.

"Only when used against the Government servants it may at times meet with counter-violence on the spot. With Gandhiji it is wholly unilateral and even encourages the hope that we have seen its worse phase."—United Press.

Dhulia Condemns Poona Outrage

(From A Correspondent.)

DHULIA, June 29.

A public meeting of the citizens of Dhulia was held in Lokamanya Udyan on Wednesday evening, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Ghogare, Municipal President to condemn the attempt on Mahatma Gandhi's life and to pray for his provindential escape.

Sjts. Barve, T. V. Kulkarni, Sape Balubhai Mehta, Kantilal and Dr. Mrs. Kamalabai Ashtaputre made speeches, befitting the occasion.

BIHAR CONDEMNS POONA OUTRAGE

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, June 29.

The dastardly attempt on Gandhiji's life has been strongly condemned by all classes and sections of people here. Bihar, which claims to be the stronghold of Congress, and has always been a devoted follower of that apostle of Truth and Non-violence was greatly shocked to learn of the heinous Act.

From reports so far received it appears public meetings were held in Darbhanga Monghyr, Chapra and other places of the province, where resolutions strongly condemning the Poona outrage and expressing rejoicings at Mahatma's providential escape and praying God for the speedy recovery of the injured were adopted.

BALDWIN TO ACT FOR PRIME MINISTER

LONDON, June 29.

An official announcement says that Mr. Baldwin will act for Mr. MacDonald during the absence of the Prime Minister who leaves for Lossiemouth on Sunday for a short stay before going abroad.—Reuter.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Congress Jubilee

The suggestion that the Golden Jubilee of the Congress should be celebrated all over the country on a very grand scale has been approved of by the oldest Congressman, still within the Congress, the venerable Pandit Malaviya. Some other leading Congressmen have welcomed the suggestion. It is suggested that the celebrations should extend for a week, when meetings should be held all over the country, the new message of the Congress spread and tribute paid to the heroes who sacrificed their all in the cause of the country's freedom. Whether these will be included in the programme or not, it is very difficult to say at present. But it is quite necessary that the idea should be popularised and before the Working Committee meets at Benares, the whole country should be throbbing with the idea of the coming Golden Jubilee celebration of the Congress. It will then be for the Working Committee to appoint a Special Jubilee Committee to draw up a programme for the celebration of the Jubilee all over the country. Bombay gave birth to the Congress forty-nine years ago and it should not lag behind in carrying on propaganda for the celebration of the Jubilee next year.

Hawkers

Within the next few days, it is understood, the Bombay City Police proposes to take vigorous action to remove the hawkers' nuisance in the city. There are certain localities where it is impossible for the pedestrians to walk owing to the congestion made by the hawkers. The Girgaon Road, Girgaon Back Road, Thakurdwar, Null Bazar and Grant Road where the foot-paths are narrow or do not exist at all, the pedestrians find it very hard to make their way owing to the hawkers spreading their wares. The police will clear these localities of the hawkers and allot them certain side streets for which they would be required to take licenses from the Bombay Municipality. It is hoped this will alleviate the long-standing grievance of the Bombay public.

"REJECT-NOT,—ACCEPT-NOT RESOLUTION

Karachi Muslim Leaders Hope That Congress Would Succeed, Where The Working Committee Has Failed

KARACHI, June 27.

In a statement to the Associated Press, Seth Haji Abdoola Haroon, M.L.A., and Sheikh Abdul Majid, M.L.C., say:—The clear implication of the Congress Committee's resolution is that the White Paper scheme and the Communal Award can only lapse when a constituent Assembly can come to an agreement on both constitutional and communal matters. Failing that, they cannot reject the Communal Award, although to say in the same breath they cannot accept it also thus, betraying lack of courage to give a bold lead to the country for fear of losing the entire sympathy of the Hindu Mahasabhais. Let us, however hope that the Indian National Congress would succeed where the Working Committee has failed, and thus restore peace to the distracted country. There is no doubt that the resolution of the Working Committee is a distinct improvement upon the previous resolutions of the Hindu organisations which were always aimed at depriving the Mussalmans of India of their legitimate rights, including the right of separate electorates and which in season and out of season harped upon the joint system of election.—A. P.

KERALA SOCIALIST MANIFESTO

No Vestige Of Bondage In Free India

CALICUT, June 29.

"Complete Independence for India is the ultimate goal of the Kerala Socialist Party. In free India even the least vestage of bondage must not exist All prerogatives on the basis of religion caste, race, colour and sex must completely be annihilated", thus declares a manifesto issued by the Kerala Socialist Party.—United Press.

NAGESWARA RAO FOR ASSEMBLY

Godavari Congress Committee's Proposal

WEST GODAVARI, June 28

At a meeting of the West Godavari District Congress Committee held here to-day, with Mr. Narayana Raju in the chair, it was unanimously resolved to request Mr. K. Nageswara Rao Pantulu, President, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee to stand for the Assembly on behalf of West and East Godavaris and Kistna.

A requisition to select him for this constituency was also sent to the Parliamentary Committee.

A public meeting was held in the evening with Mr Nageswara Rao Pantulu in the chair. The president who spoke first, appealed to all those present to stand behind the Congress in the present crucical test and prove that Congress alone represents the wishes of the nation. Messrs. D. Narayana Raju, M. Bapineedu, A. Govindachari, and others also addressed the meeting.—United Press.

RELIEVE GUJARAT FARMERS FIRST

Gandhiji's Appeal At Ahmedabad Public Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, June 29.

Gandhiji addressed a huge meeting this evening in Bhagubhai's Vanda where, about 25,000 had assembled.

Sjt. Balvantray Thakor, Municipal President and President of the Gandhi Reception Committee, read a short report of the work of the Committee wherein he stated that they had collected for the purse from all classes in Ahmedabad.

The purse amounting to about Rs. 32,000 was then presented. Gandhiji addressing, asked those present not to forget Gujarat Farmers' Relief Fund and give whatever they could to that fund and not contribute for the Harijan Fund, for the needs of farmers were immediate.

UNWORTHY OF AHMEDABAD.

Referring to yesterday's visit to the Harijan localities Gandhiji said, they were living in filthy, insanitary conditions which were intolerable. He could not understand how Ahmedabad, which abounded in wealth, could neglect their Harijans, who were useful in bringing opulence and keeping them in healthy conditions.

Continuing Gandhiji asked all present to determine to remove this condition and if they set to work, he was sure that they could do so within a week.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATES ONLY

ALLAHABAD, June 29.

The U. P. Provincial Congress Council has issued a circular to Town and District Congress Committees asking them to urge all voters to vote only for those candidates put up by the Congress Parliamentary Board in the coming Assembly election.—A. P.

MADRAS ROLLS FOR ASSEMBLY ELECTION

MADRAS, June 29.

It is likely that the preliminary electoral rolls of the Legislative Assembly for Madras will be ready by the middle of the next month and preparation for that purpose is proceeding in full swing.—United Press

Deep-Rooted Conspiracy Behind Poona Outrage

NEW DELHI, June 28.

Commenting on the dastardly attempt on life of Gandhiji Deshbandhu Gupta in an article in "Tej," a vernacular daily, suspects deep-rooted conspiracy behind the outrage. He even opines that a sectioen of Indian political enemies has a hand in the matter. He calls upon the Government to realise the serious implication of it.—United Press.

PROBLEMS OF GOAN SITUATION

(Continued from page 6).

significance of the ideals which he has served consistently. It is probably not adequately appreciated that Mr. Cunha belongs idealogically to the generation of F. L. Gomes and is a member of the small but influential bunch of Goan intellectuals whose work entitles them to not merely provincial but national recognition. Although he belonged to the late King Manoel's circle, Mr. Cunha is well-known for his Liberalism and his work both as professor of Portuguese literature attached to our English University and as a writer has always been in conformity with quintessentially authentic European—I am not saying Portuguese deliberately—republicanism.

Masses & Muses

Gomes' spiritual generation is plunged to-day in the abyss of present-day world chaos and reaction. But perhaps it is not dead, spiritually speaking: and the tradition established by it possesses potentialities that, one has no doubt, are capable of making history. Mr. Cunha ought, therefore, to find himself honoured if the younger men, who ensemble homage to his personality and indulge in an extravaganza of patriotic platitudes, tried to serve the best interests of their countrymen and countrywomen, the Goan masses, that are condemned to live a life of tragic misery. Atiya Begum's idyllic scheme of founding a Goan musical academy may be admirable as far as the lady is concerned. But it easily becomes a grotesque parody of the present-day Goan situation: and it is extremely surprising that none of the Goan "patriots" present in the Chunilal Hut thought it necessary to call the attention of the enthusiastic patroness of the fine arts to the appalling socio-economic conditions under which the masses of Goa, including a large and widely scattered "emigre" population, live

Economic Situation

Otherwise, Goan patriotism has no meaning: it is a mockery. Nor is the issue confined to the political conditions created in the Portuguese Colony. The impression, indeed, that anyone conversant with general Goan conditions gathers is that the economic situation is deliberately neglected with the result that no prospects of any departure from the age-old conditions of poverty, squalor and general backwardness to which the masses are reduced are in sight. The local conditions had never changed while the "emigre" income kept itself on a certain level: but the "emigres" economic depression, and plight accentuate them as never before. What is more, the educated, middling classes, instead of meeting the situation in a sensible way, are engaged in stabilizing their own class-interests. "After me the deluge" is their wisdom.

Wanted: Action

It is not that the Goan publicists are lost to the situation. Nor can they plead the exclusive excuse of press-censorship because the question is not merely of press publicity. Not long ago, Mr. Tristan de Braganca Cunha wrote a series of articles in these columns surveying the entire Goan situation. I would not personally endorse all that Mr. Cunha said about the Goan cultural "decadence" and much may be forgiven to a man who is inclined towards excessive deprecation because he lives in the heart of stagnant conditions. But his analysis of the economic situation leaves very little to be desired and the remedies he suggests, namely, the urgent necessity of taking up the question of customs adjustment and the principle of reciprocal treatment in the matter of Goan-British Indian trade interests for mutual benefit must be pronounced as a powerful essay into the heart of the problem. The greater problem of class-interests remains: but a way to it could be evolved out of action taken with a view to improve the fundamental economic situation to which the Goan journalist has called public attention.

KURLA June 29.

Chhiba Narayan Bhandari (22), a toddy shopkeeper of Bombay, who was charged by the Kurla police with driving his motor lorry No. W. 3587 in a rash and negligent manner, was acquitted yesterday by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla for want of sufficient evidence to convict the accused.

SATYAMURTI'S CHALLENGE

(Continued from page 1).

could not go together. Among the safguards, the services were in the hands of the Governor-General and the Governors and the Ordinances which only the Governor-General could promulgate at present, the Governors were given power to promulgate under the new constitution.

THE COMMUNAL AWARD.

Coming to the Communal Award, he said that every community was responsible for it except the Congress. The Congress did not believe that the British Government would alter it. It indicated the policy of the continuation of foreign domination. It was the duty of every Indian, therefore, to join the Congress and send Congressmen to the Councils and the Assembly so that they might put up a fight to repudiate what had been done in the Round Table Conference. He urged the voters not to vote for any candidate but Congressmen.

It was said that Sir Cowasji Jehangir was invincible because he was a millionaire. He (speaker) had fought many elections in the Madras Presidency with a number of invincible millionaires and defeated them.

RELIEF TO PEASANTS.

If Congressmen were returned in the next election they would generate national strength and power which would compel Government to concede to India's demands. If by the fight of the Congressmen they got Swaraj, the first thing he would suggest would be to compensate the peasants of Kanara and Gujerat who had made immense sacrifices just as the British Government gave pensions to the widows and orphans of those who had lost their lives in the war.

FALSE AND MISCHIEVOUS.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai in proposing a vote of thanks to Madam President said the civil disobedience movement had roused consciousness and concentrated the minds of the people on winning Swaraj.

Mr. K. F. Nariman in seconding the proposition repudiated the rumour that there was a split in the B.P.C.C. It was a false and mischievous rumour and urged the people not to give any credence to it.

"I Did Not Follow Normal Course"

POLICE OFFICER'S ADMISSION

Horniman Cross-Examines Inspector Karnik

WARRANT NOT SHOWN TO SUTTA CASE ACCUSED

Deputy Inspector Karnik was subjected to a searching cross-examination by Mr. B. G. Horniman at the resumed hearing of the case in which 124 persons were charged with being found in Old Sutta Gully—a common gaming house—on April 28, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Friday.

Deputy Inspector Karnik admitted that he had not shown the warrant to Mr. Horniman as he had not demanded to see it.

The officer said that it was Inspector Raje who had asked him to raid the place at 9-55 p.m. He had met Inspector Raje on two occasions that night and at 9-40 p.m. reported to him that a European was in "old Sutta Gully" believed to be Mr. Horniman.

The first thing that Inspector Raje asked the officer after the raid was "Is he there"? meaning Mr. Horniman.

The witness also expressed surprise that Mr. Horniman had not been allowed to use the telephone to communicate with his legal adviser nor to see anybody who called at the Police Station to see him.

Deputy Inspector Karnik continuing his examination-in-chief gave further details of the articles found on the accused during the search.

The entrance to Old Sutta Gully, was through a porch which had an upper floor tenanted by merchants. The area inside was open to the sky.

Witness said that he had been attached to the Princess Street Police Station for the past 3 months and had visited Old Sutta Gully once or twice before at about 6 p.m. and saw a large crowd in the Gully.

Cross-examined by Mr. B. G. Horniman the witness stated that he ranked next in seniority to Inspector Raje in the Princess Street Station. He had carried out only one raid prior to the raid at Old Sutta Gully.

THE WARRANT.

Q: When did you apply for the warrant in this case?—I went to the bungalow of the Deputy Commissioner of Police at 5 p.m. and obained the warrant.

Q: Who asked you to apply for this warrant?—I was ordered by Inspector Raje to apply for the warrant.

Q: Was there an informant and did you take him along with you?—Yes.

Witness then stated that no instruction had been given to him by Inspector Raje in connection with this raid and he was free to use his own discretion.

Q: Is it customary for an officer taking out a warrant to take instructions from a superior officer?—It is not customary.

Witness followed the normal procedure of sending constables in mufti to watch the Gully. They were sent there at about 8-30 p.m. Witness went there at 9 p.m. and was moving about in the vicinity and watching the entrance to the Gully. He had detailed P. C. 1226 to bring him information from the lane.

Q: You could have carried out the raid at any time you liked?—Yes, but I was waiting as we could get a "good bunch" if the raid was carried out a little later.

"DID NOT FOLLOW NORMAL PROCEDURE."

Inspector Raje came to him at 9-45 p.m. and witness told him that a European who was stated to be Mr. Horniman was there.

Q: Do you not think that this parade of police officers for such a length of time would have sufficient advertisement to scare away the "sutta" gamblers?—I don't think so.

Q: Did you see officers and constables driving the people into the Gully?—No.

Q: Is it the normal procedure for an officer who has a warrant issued in his name to wait till the Inspector gives the order to raid?—No.

Q: Then I put it to you that you did not follow the normal procedure on that night?—No. I did not follow the normal procedure.

Q: Did you verify the information that I was in the lane?—No.

Q: Why, did Inspector Raje ask you to wait?—I do not know.

ORDER TO RAID.

Q: Inspector Raje came back in five minutes and asked you to raid the place?—Yes.

Q: Why did he ask you to wait in the first instance and then ask you to raid?—Because the closing time was approaching.

Q: Would you be surprised to know that on that particular night the time for American closing futures was not only approaching but had passed as it came through at 9-35 or 9-45 p.m.? The closing came at 10-35 p.m. and not at 9-35 p.m.

"DIDN'T SEE YOU GO IN."

The witness then said that as a European was in the Gully he had not, on his own initiative carried out the raid. Witness stated that he would have delayed raiding if any European was there as he might have gone in innocently.

Q: Did you see me go into the Gully?—No.

Q: You were patrolling the place with a view to see who was going in and coming out of the Gully and still do you wish to maintain that the unusual appearance of a European in that particular area did not attract your attention?—No. I did not see you go in.

Q: Did you go as far as the Bhuleshwar junction near the Fire Brigade?—No.

Q: Were you not there with Inspector Raje, and Bhagwandas Laxmidas?—No.

Q: Did you see Inspector Raje before 9-40 p.m.?—Yes. I saw him once. That was before I told him that a European had gone into the lane.

Q: Where did you meet Inspector Raje on the first occasion?—In Sheikh Memon Street.

Q: Did you see me being arrested?—No.

Q: Where were you when I was arrested?—I was at the other end in front of the cordon.

RAJE ON THE SCENE.

Witness continuing stated that he saw Inspector Raje come into the lane 5 or 10 minutes after the raid was carried out.

Q: Did Inspector Raje carry a whip in his hand?—I can't say that.

Q: Did you not see Inspector Raje and Sergeant Hampton both carrying whips?—I can't swear to it.

Q: What did Inspector Raje say to you when he came into the lane?—"Is he there or is he gone". He referred to the gentleman.

Q: Was there no other gentleman there. (Laughter).

Q: I put it to you that that was not what he said, but he asked you "Have you got him?"—No.

RAJE TALKS TO HORNIMAN.

Witness said that he saw Inspector Raje talking to Mr. Horniman but he could not say what the conversation was about, as he could not hear it. After the arrest witness saw Mr. Horniman sitting on an old wooden box leaning up against the wall. He had no conversation with Mr. Horniman at all until he came up to be searched.

Q: Mr. Karnik, you did not see me go into the lane, nor did you see me arrested and you had no conversation with me till I came up to be searched?—No.

DIDN'T SHOW WARRANT.

Q: Then you could not have showed me the warrant on which I was arrested? It was in my pocket. (Laughter).

Q: Please answer the question, you did not show me the warrant?—No.

Q: Did you hear me ask Inspector Raje to show me the warrant?—No.

Q: Did you show the warrant to any one at all? Yes to the panchas.

Q: To those persons arrested? Yes to those who wanted to know, I conveyed the substance of the warrant.

Witness was not in a position to state to how many persons he had shown the warrant or whether all those present could have heard what he had said as there was a large number of persons.

MAGISTRATE INTERVENES.

The Magistrate pointed out at this stage that the section did not lay down that a police officer could effect an arrest without a warrant in a cognizable offence. The warrant was really a search warrant. When a police officer arrested a person under a warrant he was bound to show it to him. But in cases of this type, you cannot issue a warrant to arrest anybody in particular. The warrant is a general warrant.

Mr. Horniman said that nevertheless the law had made a warrant a legal authority, to arrest any person. And the warrant, therefore, must be shown to the person arrested under that authority.

The Magistrate observed that perhaps Mr. Horniman was right.

Q: Were you not bound to show the warrant to the persons who were arrested?—If they wanted to see the warrant, I was bound to show it.

Q: If Inspector Raje had told me that he was in charge of the raid would it be reasonable to presume that he was in charge of the raid?—The Inspector may be in charge of the raid but the warrant may be in the hands of somebody else.

THE SEARCH.

The witness said that Mr. Horniman was searched under his orders. He did not think it was necessary to tell Mr. Horniman that the Panchas were present. They were seated on a bench, a little distance away from the table, where the witness was seated. The Panchas were brought after the raid from Sheikh Memon Street. Sergeant Dughard searched Mr. Horniman. Sergeant Hampton also may have helped him.

Q: Do you think two officers were necessary to search me?—I said Sergeant Dughard was asked to search you.

Q: Did you hear Sergeant Dughard telling Sergeant Hampton, not to take away my walking stick?—No.

Q: Did you hear Sergeant Hampton calling me a b..... bastard?—No.

Q: Why did you send me away from Old Sutta Gully an hour before the others to the Police Station.—Because I did not want to keep you there after you were searched. The others were also sent in batches soon after.

WATER TO DRINK

Q: Is there any restriction to a person under arrest getting a glass of water?—There is a water tap.

Q: If the person is not allowed to go there?—Any sepoy would have brought you a glass of water.

Q: Would you be surprised if I tell you that the Sub-Inspector on duty made it clear that he was going out of his way to get the water for me.

Mr Manker objected to these questions.

Magistrate: Mr. Horniman is entitled to bring out the unnecessary hardships that he had been subjected to.

USE OF TELEPHONE

Is it a rule in your station that no person brought there under arrest is allowed to use the telephone to get into touch with his legal adviser?—No. I cannot say why you were not allowed to 'phone There is no such rule.

Q: Is it also the rule in your station that no person is allowed to see an arrested person in custody?—It would not be right and proper to disallow anyone from seeing a person in custody. We give all facilities to arrested persons to get their bail.

Q: Do you know what bail was fixed for me? No. I learnt when I came to the station that you were to be bailed out on Rs. 500 cash and accused No 2 (Mr. S. Raghavan) on Rs 250.

Q: Who fixed the bail? The Superintendent who was present at the station fixed the bail.

Q: Do you know Inspector Raje wanted Rs. 1,500?—No

Witness was not in a position to state why such a large deposit was taken from Mr. Horniman.

He himself had not bailed out any person that night and he was not in a position to say what amount he would have taken from Mr Horniman

Further hearing was fixed for Monday at 11-30 A.M.

Mr. W. K Manker appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Fazal G. R. Khairaz with Mr. E. J. Biem defended the accused No. 2. Mr. Chellashanker Vyas, M. A. Birdie, and Dr. Daruvalla appeared for some of the accused

Labour Leaders Released

Messrs. Mirajkar, Joglekar, Charles Mascarenhas, Ghate, Patkar, Deshpande and Laljee Pendse, members of the first batch of Labour leaders arrested on April and detained under the Emergency Powers Act in the Byculla House of Correction, were released On Friday morning.

17 LABOUR LEADERS RELEASED

20 Still In Custody Under Emergency Powers Act

The seven labour leaders out of the twenty-seven who were arrested by the Bombay Police during the Textile Strike under the Emergency Powers Act and detained in the Byculla House of Correction, were released unconditionally on Friday morning. The names of those released are: Messrs. Lalji Pendse; S. V. Deshpande; S V. Ghate; Charles Mascarenes; S. J. Patker; V. B. Karnik; and K. L. Jogleker.

They were received at the Jail gates by Messrs V. H. Kulkarni and Patil and others and garlanded.

10 INCHES RAINFALL IN 20 DAYS

(From Our Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, June 29.

Within a period of 20 days, the total rainfall till 8 a.m. to-day has reached 39.48 inches at Ghatkopar, which is believed to be the highest this year, so far as the suburbs of Bombay are concerned.

Inquiries reveal that the total rainfall at Thana and Kurla during the corresponding period was 33.13 and 35.10 inches respectively.

Thana Municipal Bye-Election

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, June 29.

The Chief Officer of the Thana Municipality to-day declared valid the nomination papers filed by Messrs. Shridhar Lakshman Taskar and Gajanan Shankar Patil for the municipal bye-election, to be held on July 14, caused by the resignation of Mr. T. P. Ghogale, who represented non-Mahomedan Backward Classes Constituency in Ward No. 4.

LABOUR OFFICE ENQUIRY

Liberal Proposal To Government

At a meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association held on Wednesday, last, the following resolution was passed and the same was communicated to the Government of Bombay.

"The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association urges the Government of Bombay to appoint a Committee to make recommendations on the issues arising out of the Report of the Bombay Labour Office Enquiry into Wages and Unemployment."

"THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD"

Repeated At Wellington

So tremendous was the rush during the whole of the last week to see the George Arliss' Masterpiece, "The House of Rothschild", that the Wellington management are compelled to repeat this super-production for another week.

The story, which Nunnally Johnson based on a play by George Hembert Westley is an ideal subject for Arliss, tracing as it does the fascinating history of the Rothschild family, whose devotion and unity resulted in their sensational rise to wealth and power, and providing for Arliss the role of Mayor, the founder and later, his son Nathan, the head of the family. Although the film focuses on the manner in which Nathan enabled the Allies to conquer Napoleon, and gives a splendid picture of the period, it happily follows the recent trend of such pictures to stress the intimate human side of epoch-making events and the joys and heartaches of the people who were the leading actors and actresses in them.

Thus, the family life of the Rothschilds—the love of Nathan for his wife Hannah and their lovely daughter, Julie, and Julie's beautiful romance with Fitzroy, the Duke of Wellington's aide, play a major role in the picture and imbue it with added warmth and life.

Arliss' Nathan Rothschild stands as a new and lovable character to stand beside "Disraeli," "Old English" and the distinguished actor's many unforgettable creations in celluloid.

The cast is so huge and imposing that it would be impossible to give individual credit to each of the supporting actors who contributed an outstanding portrayal but special credit must be given to Boris Karloff as the villainous Ledrantz: Loretta Young as Julie—she has never looked as enchantingly beautiful;—Robert Young as Fitzroy; C. Aubrey Smith as Wellington, Helen Westley as the mother of the Rotnschilds; Florence Arliss as Hannah; Reginald Owen as Herries; and Alan Mowbray as Metternich.

TRAGIC SEQUEL TO 'PUJA"

A verdict of death due to accidental burns from a "Niranjan flame" (uncovered ghee light used at places of worship), was recorded over Sri Manibai Vithaldas Naranji (38), sister of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, by the Coroner, on Friday.

It appears that the deceased was performing 'puja' at her residence at Kalbadevi early in the morning on 5th June, when her 'sari' caught fire. In spite of best medical aid she succumbed to the injuries on Wednesday evening.

Congress Committees And Assembly Election

Tandon Terms Wardha Resolution Long Jump From Patna

ALLAHABAD, June 26

With reference to the telegraphic messages which passed recently between Babu Purushottam Das Tandon and Mahatma Gandhi about the Congress Working Committee resolution expecting all Congress workers to render assistance to the Congress Parliamentary Board, several pressmen interviewed Babu Purushottam Das to enquire as to what idea led him to send his telegram to Mahatma Gandhi and as to how his opinion was affected by the Mahatma's reply.

Mr. Tandon gave the following statement:—

"At Patna Gandhiji in moving the Council-entry resolution said that while he himself was opposed to Council-entry he was sponsoring the resolution, because he saw that a section of the people was desirous of working the legislatures and he thought such Congressmen should also have a place in the programme of work, for otherwise those workers who could render some service to the country through Councils would be prevented from doing so.

At the same time Gandhiji stressed that the real strength of the Congress would come through constructive work and he made a strong appeal that all should not follow the Council plan. This indicates very clearly that the adoption of Council-entry was on the part of Gandhiji more in the nature of a concession to our weakness than a really serious and effective programme to be taken up by all Congressmen.

Those who did not agree with the Council-entry resolution felt that so far as they were concerned they were free to avoid taking part in elections and to devote themselves to other work in which they believed

CONCESSION OR MANDATE?

The resolution which the Working Committee has recently passed at Wardha expecting Congress committees and Congress workers to do all that lies in their power to render assistance to the Parliamentary Board, came upon me and other friends here as a surprise. I am sure that elsewhere also many Congress workers must have been taken aback on reading that resolution. It seems to me that this resolution is directly against the spirit of Gandhiji's speech delivered at Patna.

TELEGRAM TO MAHATMA

One has only to place side by side a report of that speech and a copy of this resolution to realize how the Council-entry idea has been gaining strength in the mind of the Working Committee in this short period. From Gandhiji's permissive position to the Working Committee's comprehensive resolution, expecting all committees and Congressmen to help elections, is a very long jump indeed. This resolution creates difficulties for those who do not wish to take part in elections. If they wish to remain on Congress executive bodies it forces them into one of the two positions either to disregard this resolution or to act against their own views. The other alternative for them is to give up their seats on such executive bodies.

"It was to have this difficulty cleared up that I sent my telegram to Gandhiji asking for his opinion. He says, "There is no legal bar against holding office." That is a correct position so far as it goes but the question remains whether it is desirable that Congressmen remaining on executive bodies and occupying important positions should be compelled to disregard the resolution of the Working Committee. It is an illogical and anomalous position which the Working Committee has created. I wish the Working Committee could re-consider the language of its resolution."—The "Leader."

TICKET INSPECTOR ON TRIAL

Alleged Negligence In Not Pulling Chain Cost Passenger His Life?

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, June 29.

In the case in which Udaram Bolchand Chhablani, travelling Ticket Inspector, stands charged with negligence in not pulling the alarm chain of the down Nagpur Express as a result of which Vithal Gangaram Mane, who jumped out of the train, was run over and killed by an up train on the night of April 6, 1933.

The Assistant Station Master of Kalyan, in the course of his examination-in-chief, described the circumstances in which he had to issue two messages, one after the other, regarding the exact place of the accident, where the passenger was reported to have jumped out of the train, when the hearing was resumed this afternoon before Mr. P. K. Kharkar, the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan.

GUARD'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. H. V. Monteath, Railway Guard, further examined by Mr. V. V. Mone, the police prosecutor, stated that when he and the accused went to the assistant Station Master to report the accident, the latter told them to give a memo in writing for issuing an "all-concerned" message. After it was submitted, the accused changed that the passenger had jumped out of the train between Thana and Parsik tunnel and not Mulund and Thana as stated before.

Re-examined, witness stated that he did not make personal inquiries, but he had told the policeman to take the names and address of the passengers in that compartment.

A. S. M.'s EVIDENCE.

Shamsher Khan Hayat Khan, assistant Station Master, in the course of his examination-in-chief stated that he was on duty at Kalyan from 4 p.m. to 12 mid-night on the day of the fatal accident. He said the memo was handed over to him by the Guard and the accused. Witness then informed the controller on duty at Bombay that the travelling Ticket Inspector had reported that a passenger had jumped out of the train between Mulund and Thana. A little later the accused told witness that he recollected then that the passenger had jumped between Thana and Parsik tunnel. The accused stated that he was quite sure and that he remembered it well. At that time the Guard asked witness to make a note of the change.

At this stage the hearing was adjourned to July 6 for cross-examination of the assistant Station Master.

PASSPORT AGENT GETS JAIL & FINE

18 Punjabis Relieved Of Their Money

Eighteen Punjabis, who had been relieved of all money they had with them by a Passport Agent of Bombay appeared before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to give their evidence when Bhagatsingh Arjunsingh, the Passport Agent, was placed on his trial on Friday.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 750 in default six months' further imprisonment. The Magistrate also directed that if the fine was paid the amount was to be divided, 'pro rata,' among the 18 Punjabis.

PROSECUTION CASE.

The prosecution case was that the accused Bhagatsingh Arjun Singh, was a passport agent and hotelkeeper in Frere Road, Bombay. The accused's brother who was at Jullunder sent 18 Punjabis to be sent to Marseilles and other places via Colombo and Kenya. These Punjabis were going out to those places to do business. The men deposited with the accused Rs. 4,508 to be kept in safe custody. The accused had also been paid to get their passports to their destination.

These men found that the accused had failed to get the passports in time and became suspicious of the 'bona-fides' of the Passport Agent. Pressure was brought to bear on the accused and still the passports were not forthcoming.

Meanwhile the accused reported to the Palton Road Police that his safe had been rifled and Rs. 4,800 had been stolen. Sergeant Blackwell made inquiries and found that the complaint of the accused was false and that he had tried to forestall a complaint by the men who had deposited the money.

The Magistrate accepted the prosecution story and disbelieving the accused's defence that the safe had been rifled and its contents stolen.

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COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Haruna Maru	10500	4 July.
Katori Maru	10900	19 July.

HONGKONG-SANFRANSCISCO.

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Taiyo Maru	14500	ex Kobe 24 July
Chichibu Maru	17500	1 Aug.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	16 July
Hiye Maru	11600	30 July

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Telegrams: "YUSEN."

CEYLON ECONOMIC SURVEY

COLOMBO, June 28.

It is understood that an economic survey of Ceylon is shortly to be undertaken on the lines of the economic survey, now being carried on in India. One reason urged in favour of such a survey is that it will supplement and complete that work, which the Banking Commission has been appointed to carry out.—United Press.

No Suppression Of Legal Opinion

Jamshed N. R. Mehta Refutes Allegations

KARACHI, June 28.

Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanji Mehta, Mayor of the Karachi Corporation, has issued to the Press the following letter addressed to the members of the Corporation, apropos the alleged suppression of the Advocate-General's opinion in connection with the date of the general elections as suggested in Press reports:—

"As certain misleading statements have been made in the Press, imputing motives to me and alleging that I had suppressed the opinion that I received from the Advocate-General, Bombay, in connection with the curtailment of the Inferva's laid down in Chapters II and IV for holding elections, I feel it my duty to clear my position in view of those statements, so far as the members of the Corporation are concerned

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OPINION

The facts are that certain differences of opinion existed with regard to interpretation of the transitory provisions, so far as they related to the various stages of holding the first election which were brought to my notice by Mr. D. N. O'Sullivan at the Corporation Meeting. I therefore felt it my duty in the interest of the Corporation, to get the opinion of the Advocate-General, Bombay, personally for my guidance. I requested our Legal Adviser to be good enough to send for the opinion of the Advocate-General which he readily agreed to do. He did invite the opinion of the Advocate-General, Bombay, stating all facts and mentioning the relevant sections of the Act, and I received the opinion on the 20th instant at 3 p.m. The very next day I circulated the opinion amongst the members of the Corporation, cyclostyled within 24 hours and despatched on the same day.

CIRCULATED TO MEMBERS

Nobody can therefore possibly suggest that there was an intention on my part to supress that opinion (which I had sent for in my own personal capacity, when I actually circulated it within 24 hours of its receipt by me.

Now coming to the allegation that I intended to hide this opinion from the members at the time of the election of a gentleman as the Chief Officer, I state, that this allegation has no foundation whatever. I assert that according to the opinion of the Advocate-General, the new Corporation could not come into existence before the 31st August, and therefore, there could be no possible motive or reason so far as I am concerned in suppressing the opinion. On the contrary, I could have easily brought it up in support of my statement.

ALLEGATIONS DENIED

The Chief Officer had personally made a definite statement that he could not possibly complete the revision of lists before the expiry of a month from 12th June. That takes us to 12th July, and according to the Advocate-General, the Standing Committee shall have a fortnight thereafter to dispose of the appeals, which takes us to 28th July. Thereafter, a fortnight's time is provided for printing. This period of course, the Chief Officer can curtail, if he can possibly do so according to the opinion of the Advocate-General, though I am doubtful if he can get printed in lesser time. Supposing he curtails seven days, that will take us to 4th August, and 22 days are for election; that comes to 26th August. If elections are held on 27th August, and thereafter 21 days are allowed to the various Bodies like Chamber of Commerce, Indian Merchants' Association Buyers' Chamber Labour Unions, Port Trust, District Local Board, etc., to send in their representatives. These Bodies cannot elect their representatives, until the results of the General elections are out, and thereafter a period not exceeding 21 days are allowed to them. Thereafter comes nomination by Government, which may take some days as the names are to be finally decided by the Hon'ble Minister at Poona. This may go upto even 30th of September

From the above facts it will be clear that my statement that the new Corporation cannot possibly come into existence before 31st August was not misleading nor made with any improper motive nor was it against the opinion of the Adocate-General, and there was no possible reason of my suppressing that opinion as my calculations are borne out by the Act as well as the opinion.—United Press.

RED ARMY AS MODERN FIGHTING MACHINE

(Continued from page 16).

perly stressed by the Russian War Commissariat.

The chemical warfare, too, receives as much consideration and the quiet goings-on in the Volga Valley the picturesque accounts of which find their way from time to time into the newspapers are not quite a matter of secrecy. The Soviet chemists have long been perfecting processes in asphyxiating gases and the Volga Valley laboratories are said to have been perfectly fitted up by German technicians. That chemical warfare is destined to play an important and fatal part in all wars of the future, is unanimously agreed amongst all military authorities, and this infernal side of war has defensive as well as aggressive aspect: and the wisdom of Soviet policy is amply vindicated.

Army Morale

In conclusion, it is necessary to point out in the organisation of the Red Army due consideration is given to the factors inherent in Russian conditions. The line of action in diplomacy laboriously followed by Litvinov as well as the modifications in international policies made from time to time, by the present Soviet regime, confirm the Soviet's professions of peaceful intentions. Obviously, the problem of population is peculiar in Russia and the demands of industrial productive programmes aggravate it, in so far as maintenance of a well-equipped standing army is concerned. As against this, the ideological aspect of the "morale" of a future volunteer army may be said to be quite unique and contributes a great deal in the strengthening of the fighting machine.

Women, again, contribute their quota to the demands of the situation. Already, under Soviet laws, women between the ages of 22 and 40 are admitted to administration, political, health and veterinary services and the number of serviceable women in any emergency is estimated at the figure of 6,00,000. The "Amazon" Corps is quite impressive and may look forward to a great future.

LAW COLLEGE FOR JUBBULPORE

JUBBULPUR, June 29.

After a series of representations the Local Government has sanctioned the starting a Law College which was opened here.

Rai Bahadur P. C. Bose, C. I. E., in declaring the college open urged students to be true to their college, and live up always to the high ideals of the profession to which the college was the avenue. Mr. J. C Mukerjee has been appointed the principal.—United Press.

RESTRAINT & PAROLE FOR YOUTHS

TAMLUK, June 29.

Dhirendra Roy, son of Raja Surendranarain Roy, and Laxminarayan Maity were issued notices under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act, directing them not to leave the Tamluk Municipal area without permission and report to the Thana Officer twice a week.—United Press.

FINED FOR NOT REPORTING

FENI, June 29.

Nagendra De of the Local Khadi Pratisthan was fined Rs. 20 under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act for not reporting the arrival to the Police Station of a Mofussil Agent of the Pratisthan.—United Press.

GOING, GOING, GONE!

45 Estates Sold For Arrears

FARIDPUR, June 29.

Out of the 200 Estates advertised for sale 45 were sold on June 23, for arrears of the Government Revenue.—United Press.

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Honesty And India

"GANDHI IS THE MOST TRUTHFUL OF MEN" SAYS MR. BRAILSFORD

Reviewing "The Rise and Fulfilment of British Rule in India." By Edward Thompson and G. T. Garratt. (Macmillan, 21s.) Mr. H. N. Brailsford writes in the "Clarion":—

The number of honest books about India is small, and of honest histories coming down to our own time there hitherto was none.

This history that Messrs. Thompson and Garratt have written is strupulously almost painfully honest. One may differ from them, and oftener still one may be puzzled by their point of view, but always one comes back to a deep respect for this quality of honesty.

I mean by that word, of course, far more than sincerity. There are libraries of sincere books about India, both Imperialist and nationalist, by writers who cannot be honest, because their possions forbid them to face the whole of the facts.

FOR HER COOD.

Most English writers go to work with a profound conviction that our ancesters were led by the hand of Providence to conquer India and rule it for India's good. The results, then, must conform to this theory of our racial destiny, and in nine English books out of ten, the facts do conform with perfect loyalty to the British Raj.

The opposite bias is hardly less deadly to honesty.

Now, to be frank. I do not know what these two authors think on this vital matter or, rather, I cannot reconcile their general air of somewhat critical satisfaction, with their remorselessly truthful accounts of the abominations of the conquest itself, and of the dismal condition of the mass of India's population to-day.

That simply does not matter, for whatever they think, they have concealed nothing and minimised nothing that more pessimistic critics would emphasise.

CANDOUR.

On this material, as they present it—and they write clearly, vividly and well—the reader can form his own opinions. Occasionally, as they warn us, they have been hampered by the law of libel. It is well that they wrote before the Sedition Bill for it is doubtful whether their book would tend to make soldiers more zealous in the performance of future duties, that may include an Amritsar massacre.

I had complied a long list of questions that exhibit this rare quality of honesty, but space is limited. Clive's exploits as a merciless robber, for his own purse as well as the Company's treasury, his total disregard of his plighted word, and his famous forgery are faithfully dealt with.

As fairly his rare qualities as a soldier, above all his imaginative daring are shown in high relief.

But why must the authors call him "noble"?

DANGEROUS FRIEND.

Again, they have nothing intact in the moral record of Warren Hastings. He cared neither for honesty nor mercy.

He took bribes and then crushed the man who had bought him. He was equally terrible to friends and enemies. On the whole, though, they are less certain than Macaulay, they incline to think him guilty of the judicial murder of his private enemy, Nuncomar.

Brilliant, far-seeing, courageous, iron-willed, if you like, but was this "a great man"?

I might go on to the Mutiny, but one is almost physically sick after reading this painfully honest account of its suppression.

There were ghastly atrocities on the Indian side, but those of which our armies were guilty were as ugly and on a vastly larger scale.

MORE THAN HONEST.

Honesty is much, but one asks for more, and within the scope of the title one gets it.

This is not a history of India from the formation of the Company down to the Round Table. It is a history of British rule.

I wish that someone with the intimate knowledge of these authors would one day write rather a history of the India that suffered our rule.

The economic changes would bulk larger than in this volume, and we should hear more of the literary and religious evolution.

What the authors do give us under these heads is remarkably well done, but the main story is political—the progress through blood and treachery and corruption of the early conquest, the gradual creation of an honest bureaucracy, its evolution through a phase of relative closeness to the people into the later stages of arrogant aloofness, the emergence of millitant nationalism the failure of British statecraft after the war, and the final culmination—fulfilment as the authors call it—of Conference.

Perhaps the freshest chafters are those that deal with the first half of the last century, when the better side of our national character asserted itself in some great administrators after the greed and capacity of the conquest.

GANDHI.

I do not think that the authors succeed—though they try—in being wholly fair to Mr. Gandhi or the Congress.

With all his faults and mistakes (and he has made many) I should apply such adjectives as "noble" with less hesitation to him than to Clive.

The Congress is charged with habitual and "deliberate mendacity."

The authors, when they convicted Warren Hastings on a similar charge, weighed every particle of evidence.

They do less than that for Congress. Of course, it exaggerates. Of course, it is a propagandist body. But conscious lying puzzles me, if the accusation is meant to apply to Mr. Gandhi, who has always seemed to me the most truthful of men.

RURAL SLUMS.

Tht tranquil, optimistic close of the book puzzled me not a little. The authors have just given us a sketch, as honest as it is quietly worded, of the wickedness of the town workers, and of village India "gradually sinking into a kind of rural slum."

The bureaucracy, they tell us, has no policy. They make it clear that the main cause of this mass misery is landlordism, usury, and the working of a capitalist economy.

Then will this be changed by the Round Table Constitution, which hands India over to the Princes and an electorate drawn

---

The will was published on Thursday of Lord Tredegar who left £2,369,675 in settled and unsettled estate The amount of estate duty payable to the Treasury thereon is about £1,139,000.

PAN-PACIFIC CONFERENCE

Delegates Leave Ceylon For Japan

COLOMBO, June 29.

The delegates of Ceylon and India to the Pan-Pacific Conference of Young Buddhist Associations, to be held in Japan, left Ceylon at 10 a.m. to-day.

Brahmachari Devapriya Valisingha, successor of the late Sri Devamitta Dhammapala, and General Secretary of the Maha Bodhi Society goes as the representative of India, while Sri Nisananka, Advocate of Colombo, leads the delegation from Ceylon. Mr. R. Hewavitarne will represent the Ceylong Maha Bodhi Society.—United Press.

EXTRADITION BILL IN MYSORE

Motion Referred To Select Committee

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, June 29.

The Mysore Extradition Bill which was discussed in the Mysore Legislative Council yesterday had the warm support of all non-officials, and it was referred to a Select Committee.

It was observed by speakers that the legislation proposed would remove the feeling of inferiority complex of Mysore State subjects and that passing of the bill would free Mysore subjects from humiliating position to which they were hitherto subjected.

The state budget which was discussed also met with approbation in view of the surplus shown by the Government this year after a sries of deficit budgets. Non-officials offered several valuable suggestions to curtail expenditure of the Government.

Sadhu Arrested For Alleged Assault

JUBBULPUR, June 29.

According to the story a cobbler is said to have repaired the sandals of a sadhu who is said to have deferred the payment One day, the sadhu felt so exasperated at the demand of payment by the cobbler that he is alleged to have struck the cobbler on his head with a pointed stick, resulting in the man dying four days later.

The police have arrested the sadhu.—United Press.

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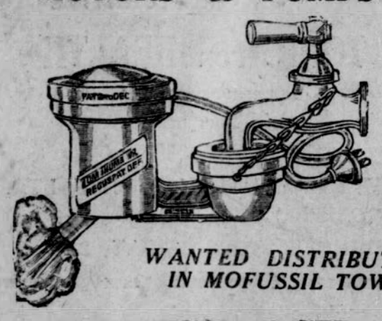

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READ THIS CONVINCING TESTIMONY

CHEMIST WARDS OFF MALARIA

Dear Sirs,—I am an analytical chemist and was in business in Sidney for many years.
I am at present in the Solomon Islands where Malaria is very prevalent, and I can assure you I have warded off many an attack by the use of 'ASPRO' Tablets in myself and others, also given great relief in bad cases of Malaria and hastened recovery. They are a great advantage over quinine in that they are pleasant to take, and have none of the nerve-racking or deafening effects which almost invariably accompany the taking of any quantity of quinine.
My experience with 'ASPRO' is large, and during a prospecting tour through the Northern Territory of Australia, I and others with me took 'ASPRO' frequently, and none of us ever had one day's illness from Fever or Influenza.
Had I been without 'ASPRO' I would have probably been laid up with Malaria.
I am, Believe me, Yours sincerely,
(Signed) J. H. BERRY.

JOHANNESBURG RESIDENT PRAISES 'ASPRO

Dear Sirs,
I feel I must write to tell you what I think about 'ASPRO'. For the last year I have suffered with headache and nerve shock. I was recommended by a friend to take 'ASPRO' Tablets and have had great relief in taking them.
I will never be without them.
You can use this letter to show others what a great benefit 'ASPRO' did for me. Yours faithfully,
(Signed) I. GROBLER (Mrs.)
120 Kerk Street, Johannesburg.

CHEST COLD STOPPED

Dear Sir,
I have much pleasure in thanking you for your wonderful 'ASPRO' which stopped a severe attack of chest cold, after suffering about twelve months. At first I tried many a medicine but none put an end to it. At last I gave 'ASPRO' a trial and the result is wonderful and I am more than pleased with it. Yours faithfully,
P. S. REDDY
Park Road, Hillary Natal.
P. S.—I have written this letter for you to read and will you please let the public read it too.

'EXCELLENT IDEA' SAYS DOCTOR

Dear Sirs—
My children are subject to Bronchitis, and as soon as they are attacked we give them an 'ASPRO' and it immediately deals with the rising fever. A Doctor here, when the wife told him she always gives 'ASPRO' to the children, said: "A most excellent idea." Neighbours here often send round and ask the wife if she has one or two to spare, and we have assured many that they do not affect children's hearts, let alone adults.
I am, Sir, Yours faithfully, A. E. WARBEY

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JAGIRDAR'S WIDOW ROBBED

Safe Broken Open And Cash And Jewellery Stolen

HYDERABAD, Dn. June 28.

Saifabad one of the aristocratic quarters of the city was the scene tired for night after locking the night of Sunday last, when cash and jewellery worth Rs. 40,000 belonging to Mrs. Hasan Does Khan, widow of a well to do Jagirdar were stolen.

It appears that Mrs. Khan and other inmates of the house retires for night after locking the doors and windows but early on Monday morning the servant discovered that the safe in which jewellery was locked had been broken open and the contents scattered in the room. A closer search revealed the theft of cash and jewellery stated above. The Police were summoned and they immediately instituted investigation.

Hitherto no arrests have been made.—A. P.

VICTORIA CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

India's Representatives Invited To Take Part In Cycle Races

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

A local paper publishes that India is officially invited by the Victoria Centenary Celebrations Council to send one or more of her long distance road cyclists to enter for what is claimed to be the world's biggest road race prize.

The race will be run round the State of Victoria, a distance of 1,087 miles in seven daily stages beginning on October 20 and finishing at Melbourne on October 27. The course although comparatively level in parts includes two mountain climbs of 4,000 and 4,500 feet.

The total prize money amounts to £2,500 of which £1,000 is being contributed by the Dunlop Perdiau Co., who are organising the race. Of the total sum which is being distributed £1,080 and a £105 gold cup is offered in a section of which first prize is £500. In addition there will be valuable daily stage awards; and it will be possible for one of India's entrants to win over £1,000 in cash.

France, Italy, Germany, Holland and the British Empire are also being asked to send their cycling champions to Australia for the event. The Australian Federal Cycling Council has cabled to the Union Cyclists Inter-nationale in Paris suggesting that the latter organisation should notify European Federal bodies of the event.—A. P.

NO MORE CASTE DISTINCTIONS

Thana Municipality Throws Open Wells To Harijans

THANA, June 29.

What may be called a progressive step in the removal of untouchability has been taken by the City Municipality of Thana.

The General Board having already passed a resolution to the effect that all public wells belonging to the Municipality should be thrown open to all persons irrespective of caste and creed, the resolution has now been implemented by affixing notice boards in vernacular at all public wells within the City Municipal limits, informing the public that, the wells are open for the use of one and all, irrespective of caste or creed.—United Press.

BOMBAY DOCTOR EXPRESSES REGRET

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, June 29.

Mr. M C Kavishwar, Assistant Judge, Thana, accepting the regret expressed by the opponent Dr. J. D. Boman (who was called upon to show cause why he should not be proceeded against on the application filed by Mr. S N Pradhan, a clerk in the court of the first class sub-Judge at Thana, complaining to the effect that "Dr. Boman dragged him by the hand and threatened him that he would be taken to the Judge") yesterday discharged the rule.

Dr. Boman made a statement that "without contesting the application on merits, he expressed regret at the unfortunate incident."

A London message states:—It is understood that good progress has been made in Anglo-German financial discussions and that there are reasonable prospects of an agreement which will obviate the necessity for an establishment of a clearing office.

GIRL GETS LIFE SENTENCE

Cochin Judge Finds Her Guilty Of Murdering Three-Year Old Child

COCHIN, June 29.

Judgment was delivered by the Sessions Judge, Cochin, in a case in which Kurumbi, a girl 15 years old living at Aranttukarai was charged with having murdered a 3 years old child. The prosecution case was that the accused abducted the child, removed a gold chain from its neck and killed by throwing into a deep well.

The accused was found guilty by the learned judge and sentenced her to undergo imprisonment for life.—United Press.

VICEROY SPENDS "QUIET" HOLIDAY

Receives Freedom Of City From Edinburgh

LONDON, June 29.

Apart from a brief visit to Edinburgh for the Graduation Ceremony, and also to receive the Freedom of the City, Lord and Lady Willingdon have been spending their holiday quietly London, renewing old friendships

Those with whom they have lunched or dined include Lord and Lady Reading, Lord and Lady Halifax, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, and Sir John and Lady Simon.

They attended a dinner given on June 23 by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief at Aldershot and Lady Isobel Gathorne-Hardy to meet the Queen, Duke Duchess York,, the Princess Royal and Lord Harewood. Afterwards they attended the Aldershot tattoo.

Their Excellencies attended a reception given by the China Association on June 25, and dinedt at the American Embassy on June 27, after which they left for Edinburgh. They are returning to London immediately having received an invitation to a luncheon at the Buckingham Palace on June 30

Receptions are being held at the India Office and India House in July. The Maharajah of Kapurthala, the Nawab, of Rampur, and the Zafrulla Khan are also giving parties in their honour.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT AMRITSAR

AMRITSAR, June 28.

Prominent citizens and national workers of Amritsar have decided to hold an All-India Swadeshi Exhibition at Amritsar on the occation of Dewali Festival in November, next and in this connection a provisional committee has been formed with the following as office bearers:—

Dr. Saif-ud-din Kitchlew, President, Sheikh Sadiq Hassan, M.L.A., Vice-President, Seth Brij Lal Bhatia Financial Secretary Lala Moti Ram Mehra and Pandit Kundanlal Secretaries, Lala Bansidhar Kapoor and Lala Sarb Dyal Khanua, Dr. Sant Ram Arora, Dr. Sant Ram Seth as members.—United Press.

CHIEF OFFICER FOR AHMEDABAD

On the 29th June the District Local Board of Ahmedabad is to select its Chief Officer. Among the candidates who have applied for the post is Mr. M. D. Joshi of the General Department, Secretariat. He is reported to have a sound knowledge of Local Board's affairs. Diwan Bahadur K. M. Zaveri, ex-Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court says that he is a practical man and would be successful with his ability and intelligence wherever he is placed. Mr. Joshi is also a man of literary attainments and has written some books in Gujarati.

WEALTHY MERCHANT KIDNAPPED

Gwalior Police Fail To Trace Him

GWALIOR, June 29.

A forth case of kidnapping of a wealthy merchant is related here.

Seth Moolchand Jain, of village Gohad, while going out was waylaid and widnapped by some gangsters.

The Police and relatives of Seth, in spite of vigorous searches, have so far failed to locate his whereabouts.—United Press.

The All India Congress Committee is said to have issued circular letters pointing out that Committees and Bodies from which ban has not been lifted are not expected to start functioning in anticipation of Government orders withdrawing notifications declaring them illegal, nor are they expected to enter into negotiations with Government presently for the purpose.

DISPUTE OVER USE OF WATER

One Killed & Three Injured In Clash Between Farmers

SHIKARPUR, June 29.

One man was killed and three were grievously hurt in an altercation that ensued between two factions of Muslim farmers at the village of Nausheran Yaroo.

The cause of the scuffle wherein spades, axes and hatchets were freely used, is alleged to be the canal water, which was claimed by each party for their field.—United Press.

GOVT. SERVANTS AND LITIGATION

MADRAS, June 28.

That it is undesirable for Government servants to resort to the courts to remedy their service grievances is contained in a circular issued to Departmental heads by the Madras Government.

The circular points out that every person in the Civil service of the Crown holds office during His Majesty's pleasure and it is a well-established principle in law that no suit or other proceeding will lie in a civil court against Government at the instance of a Government Servant in respect of any order affecting conditions of service or disciplinary action.

Any Government servant feeling aggrieved by any such order should appeal to the higher authorities.

The necessity for the circular arose from the fact that a tendency has been observed lately on the part of Government servants to sure or threaten to sue Government in respect of matters relating to conditions of service.—A. P.

FLOODS IN AFGHANISTAN

Heavy Loss Of Life And Property Reported

PESHAWAR June 28.

There are constant reports of floods from various parts of Afghanistan....A terrible flood recently visited Aibak, Illaqa Mazar-sharif, and suburbs, particularly in the Zindan Valley where heavy loss of life and property is reported.

For the relief of earthquake and flood sufferers the Wizarati Tijarat (Trade Department) has set apart 5 per cent of the pay. This step will be copied by other Departments.—A. P.

SEVERE CYCLONE IN GWALIOR

GWALIOR, June 29

A severe cyclone, followed by hail, is reported to have swept over various parts of the State during the week-end.

Standing crops and property is said to have suffered considerably, and hundreds of trees were uprooted and several heads of cattle were killed.—United Press.

NEW CHANCELLOR FOR CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, June 29

According to "Forward, Mr. Syama Prasad Mookherjee, son of late Sir Ashutosh Mookherjee and a prominent member of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University is going to be appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University on expiry of the extended term of Office of the present incumbent Sir Hasan Suhrawardy on August 7.—United Press.

News In Brief

While the main feature of the forthcoming Government scheme to help British shipping is understood to be the granting of financial guarantees for the construction of new merchant ships, on condition that three old vessels will be scrapped for every new one so built, it is learned that there are also proposals for the limited subsidising of merchant ships which are competing against specially heavy foreign subsidies.

Nan'gopal Nag Roy of Suchipara, who was president of the Suchipara Union Board for more than a decade and at present a Sitting Member of the Board has been served with a notice with six other co-villagers to act as Special constables.

The Munro Committee started work on Thursday in Rampur and examined four official witnesses including the D. I. G. of Police, the Chief of the Staff of State forces and the Chief Magistrate. A long list of witnesses was produced on behalf of the public. The president said that the list should be curtailed.

Begum Shah Navaz

It is interesting to note that cultured people have begun to take keen interest in Indian films. The opinion of BEGUM SHAH NAVAZ for the talking picture "Gunsundary" published in "Daily Herald (19th June) Lahore is the clear proof of it.

GUNSUNDARY

COMBINING THE EAST & THE WEST.

Below, we reproduce the opinion expressed by Begum Shah Navaz the renowned and cultured lady-worker of India, who had been to the Round Table Conference as an Indian representative, who is intending to stand as a candidate for a seat in the Assembly in the coming election and who is the Vice-President of the Punjab Cinema Art Society, Lahore, about Gunsundary. The opinion is published by the "Daily Herald" of Punjab in its issue of June 19, 1934:—

RANJIT MOVIETONE COMPANY is to be CONGRATULATED on their new production "GUNSUNDARI." It is a clear proof of a great all-round improvement in the film industry in India.

SHETH CHANDULAL SHAH has succeeded in showing the clash of the old and modern ideas of life in every home and he is to be congratulated on making the good points and the defects of both so clear and vivid that the recollection of the whole theme is not likely to go out of the human mind for a long time.

Pictures like "GUNSUNDARI" are wanted in order to make people realize how best to combine the good in the East and the West. The acting is very good and natural and it is one of the few Indian films that is free of all the defects of ordinary Indian stage acting. If only the film had not been so long I would have no hesitation in saying that it is excellent.

ELECTRIC HEAT

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KASHI VIDYAPITH REOPENS ON JULY 17

No Tuition And Hostel Fees, Says Registrar

Sjt. Birbalsingh, Registrar Kashi Vidyapith Benares wires under date June 28.

Consequent to the release from Government control after two and half years the Kashi Vidyapith reopens on July 17 for the present, arrangement has been made for lectures in the college Department. Also special arrangement has been made for teaching Hindi to students from other provinces. In college, only those students will be admitted who passed 'Visesaradparikş' of the Kashi Vidyapith or an equivalent examination of other universities or Vidyapith. Education is imparted through Hindi language and Devnagiri script. English is compulsory second language. There are no tuition and hostel fees. Monthly expenses ordinarily come to Rs. ten Scholarships are awarded to particularly poor and deserving students on application. The prospectus and admission forms are supplied by the principal of Kashi Vidyapith Benares.

With the removal of the ban on the Congress, the Commissioner-in-Sind has withdrawn his order, prohibiting the "Sansar Samachar" a vernacular daily to publish photos of Congress leaders and matter related to Congress activity.

JOURNALISM IN RUSSIA

One Of Best-Paid Occupations

Journalism is one of the best-paid occupations in Russia, according to Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, who writes on "The Purpose of the Press" in the "Manchester Guardian Commercial's" special number on "The Soviet Union." He says:

Writers can make a good living if they have ability and enterprise. When Louis Fischer, one of the old-timer American correspondents in Moscow, told me that it was possible to earn up to £2,000 a year in the Republic, I asked who would be the most likely to do this. He said the author of a best-seller. Now a best-seller in Russia is never a novel. Novelists have a limited public. The books that make the widest appeal are those which treat the same topics as are handled in the newspapers, topics connected with the great experiment. These are mostly written by journalists, who have, therefore, two sources of income, and often make a lot of money.

An editor of a daily paper in Kiev told me he was paid 600 roubles a month and, in addition, got so much a line for everything he wrote. That would bring his earnings up to about 900. What does that equal in sterling? This is difficult to compute. At the official rate of exchange between pound and rouble it would come to £30 a week. That is absurd. The official rate is unconnected with reality. At the actual rate of about 3d. to the rouble it would work out at a little under £3 a week. In fact it is worth a good deal more than that. For that editor lived in two rooms with bath and kitchen which cost him only a tenth of his income, and he ate in a restaurant where for the equivalent of a shilling a dinner of soup, meat rissoles with vegetables, and a sweet was served. He could buy clothes in his co-operative store at a reasonable price. He could go to the play or the cinema for a shilling or two, buying tickets through his union. As for books, they are really cheap.

A reporter makes about 500 roubles a month, a sub-editor the same. If they are married, their wives must work too unless they are content with a low standard of comfort. But as nearly all women seem to work, that is not regarded as any hardship. Indeed, if a woman has not some work to do, she must be hard put to it to fill up her time. She cannot go out to look at the shops. Excepting the Torgsin establishments, where payment can be made only in foreign currencies or in gold, there are no shops to look at. The co-operative stores are severely business-like and as yet offer very little choice. Nor could a woman spend her afternoons visiting her friends, for they would be at work. Nor could she look at films, since the cinemas do not open till evening. There are not many women journalists, but the number grows and there is no discrimination against them.

SOVIET BROADCATING.

In the service of the radio women are very numerous. One station, when I was last in Moscow, was run by them almost entirely. Like the press, the radio is used a great deal for moulding opinion—or at any rate trying to mould it. I could not help wondering sometimes whether this use of broadcasting is not overdone. You get propaganda speeches blared at you day and night. In the delightful park at Peterhof, formerly an imperial palace, I could hear a harsh voice reciting agricultural stastistics all through a summer afternoon. In the hotels they have loud-speakers in the bedrooms, and if you plug in you are as likely as not to be told about the misdeeds of a steelworks or the second Five-year Plan. However, the music is first-class, and they have the sense to treat modern dance tunes as mere barbaris jingle. Sometimes they play them, but always with an apology for putting on the air such low-brow stuff!

There are the usual high-power stations for supplying the whole country, some of them, as many listeners in Britain know, capable of reaching as far as this. But in addition thousands of small stations exist to serve factories, parks clubs, blocks of flats, or even villages. These take the bulk of their programmes from the national outpouring. About a quarter of their time, however, is occupied by local news or comment, or it may be local humour. Factory workers have the right to say almost anything they like by way of criticism or satire on their directors and mates. This is akin to the "wall gazettes" which factories produce. Nearly all the matter for these comes from workers of different grades. Often it is amusing. They specialise in caricature and skits in verse. Many journalists and newspaper cartoonists have been trained in this way.

The "wall gazettes" are not printed but most of the larger factories support regular journals, some weekly, some even daily, which tell the workers how their output contrasts with that of other places, where their products are being marketed, what other trades are doing, and so on. How many copies are read with interest it is hard to guess, but the number sold is large, and the directors of industry say that they have a decidedly stimulating effect. These are not subject to censorship of any formal kind. Nor are the daily newspapers. Yet the censorship exercised by the editors is strict enough to prevent anything inconvenient to the Government from appearing. Criticism, even abuse, may be levelled at any institution that is not up to the mark, but about the Government not a word! That is no hardship, however, for enthusiastic Soviet supporters, and most of the journalists I came across seemed to be that.

DR. MOONJE ENTERTAINED

(From A Correspondent).

Dr. M. B. Velker was 'At Home' to Dr. Moonje, the President of the Hindu Maha Sabha Sessions, just closed in Bombay. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. M. S. Aney, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and Pundit Jagat Narain, were present in the hall of Dr. Velker, which was tastefully decorated. Two little girls, Miss Usha Velker and Miss Shrinanda Pradhan, sang the Prayer-Song and the Welcome-Song respectively. Dr. Velker introduced Dr. Moonje to the assembly as a patriot, serving his country and his religion incessantly for the last 35 years.

Dr. Moonje said some interesting things about the Congress, and stoutly disclaimed the charge made in certain quarters against some Nagpur people that they were instrumental in throwing the shoe at the President of the Congress. With regard to the Hindu Maha Sabha, he repeated the verse of Ramdas that all the Hindus should be collected to form their unity. Dr. Savarkar Mr. Navre and Pundit Jagat Narain also addressed the meeting.

Mr. Aney said that the Hindu Maha Sabha should concentrate its attention on securing the solidarity and the unity in the Hindu fold itself, keeping the Moslem question out of the picture.

APOLOGIA FOR COMMUNALISM.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, in the course of his speech, said, "The Hindu Maha Sabha cannot help being interested in promoting the cause of India from the communal point of view, as the Moslem brothers are working on that very basis. At this moment, when the White Paper is being considered by the British Statesmen, so far as the question of 'the Communal Award' is concerned, some very influential Mahomedan gentlemen both Nationalist and others—have made their residence in London in order to be handy for consultation by the British Statesmen on that point, and, therefore, we hear so much of the pressure being brought to bear on the British Statesmen to retaain the 'Communl Award' in the new administrative scheme of Indian Reforms.

I am quite sure if there were some Hindu exponents of India's political cause present there, they would have placed their own case before those British Statesmen and would never have allowed the pleadings of the Moslem brethren to make any headway.

SOVIET WOMEN FILL MEN'S POSTS EVERYWHERE

The New Woman of the Soviet Union is doing a man's work in many branches of the nation's activity.

An analysis of the number of women engaged in cultural and industrial work throughout the country has yielded astonishing results.

Seventy-one per cent of the workers in health institutions and 56 per cent of the teachers in the schools are women.

Of the students in Soviet Universities more than 33 per cent are women. In the medical faculties they outnumber the men by three to one.

INSTITUTIONAL HEADS.

Women heads of scientific institutions number 92 out of 1,467 people holding such posts. The total number of qualified women scientists is 7,000 compared with 16,000 men.

Technical inventions have been registered in the name of some 20,000 women.

One woman, Madame Kusina, has been awarded the Order of Lenin—the highest decoration in the Soviet Union—for her work on the envelope of the stratosphere balloon.

Another, Madame Kamenskaya, has been responsible for many ingenious labour-saving changes in the working methods of a rubber factory.

IN POLAR RESEARCH.

Soviet women, inspired by the example of Irina Russinova, the first Soviet woman to explore the Arctic, are taking a leading part in Polar research.

A woman, Natalie Ushakova, is head of the Second International Polar Year station on Motvei Island at the mouth of the River Lena. Another, Nina Domme, is in charge of a wintering camp in the Northland.

HARIJAN WORK IN AHMEDNAGAR

Sevak Sangh Report To Mahatmaji

AHMEDNAGAR, June 25.

A deputation of twenty-five persons, including four ladies, belonging to the Harijan Sevak Sangh of Ahmednagar, waited on Mahatma Gandhi at Poona on Sunday, June 24, and presented him with a purse of Rs. 1,001.

The deputation also presented Mahatmaji with a report of the work done by the Sangha for one year ending May 1934. From the report it is seen that there are about 35 members of the Managing Committee including some ladies. To begin with there were only 6 boys but later on they had 25 boys in the Ashram. These boys were provided with food, clothes, books, stationary and rooms for lodging, and arrangements have been made for their education in different schools in the city. Industrial education will be given if sufficient funds are available for it. Almost all the Harijan boys belong to the Mahar Caste

Mr. T. A. Deo, the Hon. Secretary of Harijan Sevak Sangh, made a propaganda tour round about Ahmednagar and had to induce the guardians to send in their boys, but now this year the guardians of the boys themselves have sent in their applications for admission.

STANDARD

The report says:—"We have observed a good deal of change in their cleanliness, discipline and habit of study, but naturally they are not so much fond of reading and writing. Last year out of 20 boys hardly 6 boys were attending the schools previous to their entrance in the Home. Fourteen boys had left their schooling but when they were admitted in our Home they were induced to join the schools which they had left two or three years before. Their understanding power is very slow, and more or less they have very bad memory. The boys are sufficiently advanced in age. They begin to learn the "three R's." at the age of 10 or 12.

"Last year we sent in the 6 boys for the Vernacular Final Examination. A special teacher was also kept for giving them tuition, still we are sorry to note that none of them were successful. We are in no way disappointed, but we hope that their development would be sure though slow. We must also note here that poverty is one of the main causes of their stunted progress. The living of the Ashram is very economic Still the monthly expenditure is Rs. 8 per boy.

"Reverad Mahatmaji, your 21 days fast had a tremendous awakening in the Hindu Society. But allow us to be more frank with you. It was more or less temporary. Caste Hindus do not yet realise that untouchability is a blot on Hinduism. The reasons for this are religious and economic The real change of heart on the part of the caste Hindus will embolden the Harijans to mix in Society. Attempts must also be made to raise up their economic standard of living, and their legal disabilities must be removed."

PROPAGANDA

Among the services rendered by the Sangha, the report refers to some. In August last, at Kopargaon the Godavari had heavy floods due to torrential rains, so much that the huts of the poor Harijans were swept off. On receiving the news the Committee deputed Mr. T. A. Deo, the Hon. Secretary, to make enquiries and arange for their relief He stayed there for some days, visited Government officials and approached the prominent pleaders and chants. With their help the relief was arranged and huts were rested.

The Dutta Mandir a temple of 100 years old and which is in the heart of the city was thrown open to Harijans. On the Makar Sankrat Day, Tilgul was offered and received by the Caste Hindus freely. Even the Harijan ladies and the caste Hindu ladies participated in the function with affective and friendliness. It has caused a little stir in the Sanatani circle.

SECRET SINO-RUSSIAN TREATY?

Soviet Secures Right To Use Roads, To Establish Radios And Operate Armoured Cars

A Peking message published by the "Manchuria Daily News" says:—

Intelligence of Chinese origin reveals the conclusion of a Soviet—Chinese secret treaty for communications in Inner Mongolia.

The Chinese report claims that the reopening of a Soviet Consulate at Kalgan is the result of the secret treaty. The Consulate was opened on May 7.

It is said that the Nanking Government recently instructed Chinese authorities in Chahar and Suiyuan that:

Soviet officials and nationals shall be protected by Chinese authorities in their trips to and from Kalgan.

Mongols in Outer Mongolia shall be treated as Soviets and no discrimination against them is permitted.

The Soviet Government has been permitted to establish its Kalgan -Kulun communications office at Pingtichuan in Shansi and facilities will be offered for its establishment.

It is further said that Mr. Demenchev, Soviet Consul at Kalgan, was nominated a member on a communications committee.

Salient provisions in the secret treaty are reported to include the following:—

The Soviet Government acquires the right to utilise five motorcar roads in Inner Mongolia, Chahar and Suiyuan.

The Soviet Government also acquires the right to erect four wireless stations.

The Soviet Government in order to maintain a network of communications in Inner Mongolia, acquires the right to operate eighty cars and trucks of various capacities and four armoured cars.

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WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

MONEY.

Easy conditions prevailed in the money market and call funds were available throughout at the week about 1 to 1½ p.c. Maturities of treasury bills amounted to the large figure of Rs. 712.75 lakhs and this probably accounts for the present situation. Government have further borrowed Rs. 1 crore for ways and means from the Imperial Bank and their total borrowings now amount to Rs. 4½ crores. The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Imperial Bank shows a small decline of Rs. 38.84 lakhs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 1 1/4 per cent, two to three months 1 1/2 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on June 22,1934 shows an increase of Rs. 210.65 lakhs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 19,86,63,000 as compared with Rs. 21.31 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 23.80, an increase of 2.21 per cent over last week. Loans and Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 4.04 lakhs and by Rs. 49.26 lakhs respectively, while Cash credits are down by Rs. 28.60 lakhs. Government deposits have increased by Rs. 28.16 lakhs to Rs. 6.95 crores and other deposits by Rs. 60.99 lakhs to Rs. 74.39 crores. The item of Government securities are down by Rs. 198.50 lakhs to Rs. 44.98 crores. The bank rate stands unchanged at 3½ per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKET.

A firm tone characterised the gilt-edged market with a good demand for all terminable loans. 3½ per cent Paper after opening at Rs. 87-12 rose sharply to Rs. 88-10 on Wednesday, but eased off towards the close to Rs. 88-3. The rise in India 3½ per cent sterling stock and cheap money were responsible for the present healthy tone in this section. 3½ per cent loan due 1947-50 improved from Rs. 98-6 to Rs. 98-12. 4 per cent 1960-70 loan rose from Rs. 103-4 to Rs. 103-13, and 1943 loan to Rs. 105. 4½ per cent 1955-60 loan advanced from Rs. 110-14 to Rs. 111-4. 5 per cent 1939-44 loan gained about 3 annas to Rs. 108-4, 1940-43 loan from Rs. 108-15 to Rs. 109-4. 5 per cent 1945-55 loan were almost steady at about Rs. 116-6. 6½ per cent Bom. Dev. Loan closed at Rs. 115-10 and 6½ per cent Treasury bonds at Rs. 105-2.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was firm this week with sellers of ready T. T. at 1/6-3/64 and buyers at 1/6-5/64. A good amount of business was done by banks in connection with export of gold, but merchandise export bills were very limited. At the last bidding for sterling £565,000 were tendered at 1/6-1/16 and were allotted in full by Government. The following are the forward rates:—July to December 1/6 1/32.

The dollar sterling quotation declined from dol 5.03-3/4 to dol. 5.03 in mid-week, but improved and closed at dol 5.06 3/8. The Paris-London cross rate after a similar decline from 76.40 to 76.28 improved and closed at 76.68. The Belga is quoted at 21.67 and the Italian lira at 59.12.

GOLD.

After an initial rise from Rs. 34-4 6 to Rs. 34-5-9, the price of ready gold declintd towards the end to as low as Rs. 34-1 but subsequently improved 34-2-0 and closed at Rs. 34-0-9. Fluctuation in the local market followed closed the movements in the dollar sterling cross rate. A large amount of business was done for export both for near and forward deliveries. Arrivals from upcountry were somewhat better at 20,000 tolas a day owing to the current settlement and stocks on hand approximate 4 lakhs tolas. The daily offtake is unchanged at 3000 tolas. The quotation for gold after remaining steady at 138/1 improved to 138/2½d but closed at 137/8. The price of Sovereigns declined from Rs. 21-10-3 to Rs. 21-8-0 for ready and from Rs. 21-10-9 to Rs. 21-8-6 for forward, but closed at Rs. 21-8-3 and Rs. 21-9- 0 respectively. Last week's shipment of gold per S S "Maloja" amounted to 55.51 lakhs [illegible] 97,553 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

A firm tone was manifest in the silver market on advices from America as well as from London. It is reported that the U. S. Treasury is buying silver both in New York and in London. The volume of business in the local market was fairly large, but the offtake has declined to the average of some 50 bars a day. Stocks on hand are still heavy at 10,000 bars. The price of ready opened at Rs. 56-7 and after improving to Rs. 57 reacted to Rs. 56-11, but again advanced to Rs. 58-2 at the close. In Shanghai the dollar firmed up from 1|3-5|8 to 1|4-5|16 at the close. The highest and lowest rates in London were 20-7|16d. and 20-1|16d. for ready and 20-1|2d. and 20-1|8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 58-2 and Rs. 58-2 for ready, Rs. 57-8 and Rs. 56-8 for 2nd July settlement and Rs. 58-4 and Rs. 56-10 for 31st July settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to 25 bars and Rs. 14,600 in coin.

SHARES.

On the Bombay Stock Exchange, fluctuations were of an erratic nature, though the trend of prices was towards lower levels. This being the settlement week, a fair amount of business was done in carryovers. Cotton mill shares were easier.

Following were the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:-

Bombay Dyeings Rs. 723-12, 727-8, 720. Century Rs. 238-2, 231-4. Central India Rs. 216-4, 211-4; Kohinoor Rs. 136-4, 137-8, 134-6; New Great Rs. 120, 121-4, 120-10; Simplex 71-14, 72-8, 73-12 and Swadeshi Rs. 163-2, 164-6, 156-14.

In the miscellaneous section, there was a sharp decline in the price of steel shares due to profit taking and unloading by weak holders. Tata Ordys. dropped from Rs. 74-12 to Rs. 70 and Deferreds from Rs. 343-12 to Rs. 285. Tata 2nd Pref. shares receded from Rs. 145-4 to Rs. 138. Tata Hydros were steady at Rs. 140-10. Tata Power shares after improving from Rs. 1065-10 to Rs. 1132, reacted and eased off to Rs. 1101-4. Similarly Andhra Valleys after rising to Rs. 1407-8 closed at Rs. 1400. Bombay Burmahs after an improvement from Rs. 442-8 to Rs. 462|8, declined towards the end to Rs. 450, probably due to the announcement that the Company will not pay the interim dividend to the shareholders. Bombay Trams improved from Rs. 142-3 to Rs. 144-1, while Bombay Steams were almost unchanged at Rs. 282-8. Cement shares kept steady. Bundis being quoted at Rs. 28-8. Indian Cements at Rs. 383-2 and Katni Ordys. at Rs. 335-10 with Defds. unchanged at Rs. 1270. Shahabad Cement shares after rising to Rs. 342|8, eased off to Rs. 334|6 at the close. Railway shares showed no price-changes during the week.

Imperial Bank shares were maintained at Rs. 1337-8 and Contributories at Rs. 335. Bank of India shares improved to Rs. 109 and those of the Central Bank to Rs. 28-10.

Well-known Educationist Passes Away

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, June 28.

The death occurred at Hazaribagh, on 24th instant, of Rev P.L. Singh, a well-known educationist, who had, made education the mission of his life. He who was connected with various educational committees and boards, was for a number of years nominated a member of the local Council, and practically all his life was connected with Dublin University Mission and Hazaribagh College.

DACOITS LOOT Rs. 32,000 FROM DURWANS

CALCUTTA, June 29.

Five Punjabis armed with lathis appeared in a private motor-car and attacked two durwans belonging to a local firm when they were carrying Rs. 32,0[illegible] from a bank to their

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVAL.

June 29.

DEPARTURES.

June 29.

President Hayes, Pierson, New York.

June 30.

Rawalpindi, Beck, London.

LANDING.

June 29.

Steamer Vita for Busreh.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S. S. Rawalpindi:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer Rawalpindi, will sail today from Bellard Pier Station at about (1 p.m.) for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. President Hayes:—The F. F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer President Hayes, sailed yesterday for New York, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 29.

S. S. Rawalpindi for London:—78 cases Bristles, B P and Hayley Ltd; 1 b'dle woollen carpets, Y G H Jadah; 8 b'dles animal skins, I F Levy; 1 b'dle animal skins, M M and Co.

S. S. Drachenfels, for Hamburg:—126 bales cotton fly, L O Vora; 110 bales cotton fly, V P Markai; 55 bales cotton fly, B Premji and Co; 3 Pots Palma Rosa Oil, Volkart Bros; 104 bags Kang grain, K Devji Bros.

For Rotterdam:—2,538 bags groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 70 bales cow hides, D Abrahams and Sons.

For Gothenburg:—79 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora; 70 bales cotton thread waste, B Mahasukhrand and Co.

For Malmo:—12 cases cardamons, A P Gupta.

For Alexandretta:—100 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Salonica:—50 bales cotton raw, S R Mulshaw and Co.

For Antwerp:—150 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 11 bales cotton fly, V P Maskai; 1,001 bags Kardi seed and 119 bags mustard seed, F Gokalchand.

For Port Said:—6,622 bags Linseed, Strauss and Co.

S. S. President Hayes for Marseilles:—229 bags Turmeric, S M Rajgor and Co.

S. S. C/Newcastle for New York:—d case cotton prints, Cox and King's Ltd.

S. S. Jeypore for Kobe:—96 bales cotton raw, A Khimji and Co; 1,200 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd; 800 bales cotton raw, V Ladha and Co.

For Moji:—200 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Argun Maru for Tientsien:—300 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw, Breul and Co; 1,000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co; 400 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Yokohama:—200 bales cotton raw, Breul ande Co; 200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, Breul and Co; 1,100 bales cotton raw, B Karamshi and Co; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw, Japan cotton Tdg. Co; 800 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton raw, M Amarsey and Co; 400 bales cotton raw, Nissho and Co. Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—1,000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

From Moji:—200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Mirzapore for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton raw, Langley and Co.

IMPORTS.

BOMBAY, June 29.

S. S. C/Newcastle, Agents F. F. Campbell and Co., from New York:—372 cases motor cars and parts, 189 cases Hickary squares, 331 cases Auto parts, 325 cases Newspapers, 20 cases toilet, 185 cases medicine, 19 cases Bromopaper, 204 cases Batteries, 185 cases Playing Cards, 64 cases radio sets, 125 cases paper bag lining, 228 cases Lanterns, 66 drums dyes, 183 cases Leather scrap, 81 cases Pipes, 44 cases cotton twine, 227 drums Lub. oil, 28 drums Chemicals.

S. S. C/Cardiff, Agents K. Nixon and Co., from Liverpool:—82 cases paper, 18 cases ink, 3650 cases soaps, 104 cases machinery, 36 cases screws, 221 cases E'ware, 255 cases cisterns, 54 cases Bed steads, 32 cases washers, 125 cases bolts and nuts, 126 cases Condensed milk, 644 cases motor car covers, 44 cases silk yarn, 103 cases springs, 18 cases tiles, 50 b'dles plates, 407 b'dles billets, 50 b'dles shovels, 500 bags cocoanuts, [illegible] cases cotton piece goods, [illegible] cases beer, 30 cases nails.

From Port Said:—110 cases art silk thread.

S. S. Pundit, Agent T. M. and Co., from Rangoon:—4,939 bags rice, 787 b'dles teak planks.

From Cochin:—2,027 b'dles coir yarn, 594 b'dles coir rope, 80 b'dles gunnies, 26 b'dles pepper, 42 bags coffee, 500 bags copra, 271 bags cocoanuts, 58 b'dles mats.

S. S. Arracon, L. Edwards Ltd., from Gydnia:—12,965 bags sugar.

S. S. Risaldar, Agent T. M. and Co., from Cochin:—160 cases tea, 200 cases Hooka Shells, 1,062 cases coir rope, 102 cases mats, 275 bags cocoanuts, 2,904 b'dles coir yarn, 50 bags pepper.

S. S. Vera Redcliffe, Agent Mohanlal and Co:—2,368 tons coal.

S. S. Baroda, Agent M. M. and Co., from Mohamerah:—40 b'dles wool, 84 b'dles skins, 20 cases drums.

Viceroy's Relief Fund

Amount Already announced £64-8-2, Rs. 55,30,633-3-2

	Rs.	as.	p.
Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Dharwar	6,200	0	
Subscriptions from Rural Area of Delhi Province	701	9	
Town Municipal Council, Davangere	500	0	
Cambridge Union Society & Cambridge Indian Majlis Indian Earthquake Fund, Cambridge	458	2	
Through Deputy Commissioner, Fyzabad	447	0	
Proceeds of a Variety Entertainment organised by Dr. T. S. Tirumurti, Visagapatam	35	0	
Through Collector of Thar Parkar: (Further contribution) representing donations			
From Wadero Kadirdad Marl 100 0			
K. S. Haji Murad Bakhsh Mari 50 0			
Seth Pursoumal Balchand 40 0			
Seth Sitaldas Perumal 75 0			
Seth Allumchand Perumal 75 0	340	0	
Through Collector of Hamirpur (further contribution) being the donation from Special Manager, Tika Ram Estate, Court of Wards, Cawnpore	300	0	
Donations from Kalol Taluka in Broach & Panch Mahals Distt.	313	0	
Through Collector, Nawabshah, representing following donations:			
Seth Hariramdas Daulatram 75 4			
Seth Kundomal Alimchand 51 0			
Association of Grocers, Shahdadpur 25 0	151	4	
Proceeds of 2 dramatic performance given by the Staff of Northern India Salt Revenue, Sambhar Lake	142	13	
Earthquake Relief Fund, Narsingpur	127	4	

The grand total on 27th June was £64-8-2, Rs. 55,41,410-10-2.

"Prophet Day" At Broach

(From Our Correspondent).

BROACH, June 26.

The Muslims of Broach celebrated the Prophet Day with great pomp and enthusiasm on Monday last. A huge procession of about 2000 Muslims started from Idgah at 3 p.m. and reached the Town Hall at 5 p.m.

The Town Hall was fully packed with Hindus, Muslims and Parsis even before the arrival of procession. Mr. Mirchandani, the Collector of Broach, presided. Mr. Faruqi, the District Deputy Collector also addressed the meeting. Prof. Thakur of Surat College narrated in details the virtues of Prophet Mohammad. Miss Fatmabegum of Bombay dwelt at length on position of women in Islam. She proved that Islam gave that status to women which no other religion gave to them during that period. Mr. Thakorlal Diwan said that Prophet Mahomed was the first and foremost man to fight against capitalism. He fought against slavery and liberated slaves. He gave equality to them. The message of Prophet Mahomed was the message of hope and bright future for everyone. Mr. Manilal Tricumdas also spoke. The president in his concluding remarks advised the Muslims to translate the words of prophet into action. Mr. Sidhbhai thanked all the assembly for hearty cooperation and the meeting came to a close.

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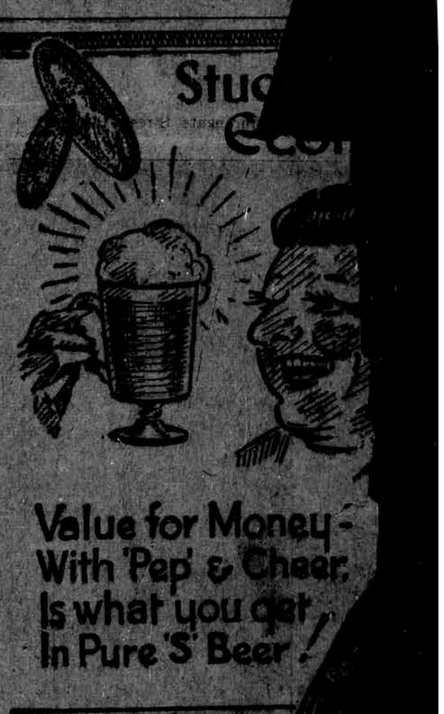

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NOTICE
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dvise all husbands and wives dopt artificial means to have ren only when nature fails. e never fails if husbands take ITA—a tonic and a blood er—and if wives are given CIRA—a uterine tonic.
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Recruitment To Bengal Pilot Service

Modification In Method Now Pursued Is Uncalled For

The Secretary of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India:—

The attention of the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, has been drawn to the communication recently addressed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India in regard to the question of the present method of recruitment to the Bengal Pilot Service. They understand that this question is now being considered by the Government of India as a result of the representation of the Bengal Chamber and the Committee therefore, desire me to bring to your notice certain important considerations which should induce the Government not to accept the suggestions put forward by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and continue to adhere to their present policy of Indianisation of the Bengal Pilot Service.

CORRECT PRINCIPLE.

The Committee would, in the first instance, like to point out that the Bengal Pilot Service had not been open to Indians until very recently mainly owing to lack of training facilities and it was thrown open to Indians only after considerable agitation and pressure from Indian commercial and public opinion, including this Chamber. Under the existing Rules for the appointment of candidates to the Bengal Pilot Service, it has been made clear that "appointments are made in England only when the Governor-General-in-Council has been unable to make suitable appointments in India". This is an entirely correct principle and there is no reason why any change should be effected in this procedure.

UNJUSTIFIABLE.

The Committee have further to point out that until now only about ten Indians have been admitted in the Bengal Pilot Service, of whom three were trained in the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. and seven are ex-cadets of the "Dufferin", who joined only last year on their obtaining the Second Mate's certificate. All these young Indians are leadsmen apprentices at present and it will be a few years before they can appear for their Mate Pilot's examination. After they pass this examination, they will be made Mate Pilots and then gradually rise to higher grades like Master Pilots and Branch Pilots. It is, therefore, absolutely unjustifiable to pass any opinion regarding the success of this experiment since these boys have not yet become Pilots in the strict sense at all. Moreover so far as information is available from the ships' officers and higher authorities who are in contact with the Pilot Service, the conduct and work of these Indian leadsmen apprentices are entirely satisfactory.

THIS DISCRIMINATION.

The Committee woud draw your attention, in this connection, to the fact that the same qualifications are insisted upon in case of candidates appointed in India and in England, because in both cases a candidate must be in possession of a certificate of competency as Second-Mate (foreign-going) As preference is now being given and will be given to candidates who have passed through the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin" so far as appointments in India are concerned, it is evident that the Indian apprentices will have the advantage of preliminary training in the "Dufferin", the excellence of which has been testified to by more than one Viceroy and Governor, apart from other high officials and public men. If Britishers with Second-Mate's certificate could pilot ships, there is no reason why Indians who have undergone training in the "Dufferin" and subsequently on board the ships and then risen in the Pilot Service itself should not do so. Apart from various shipping companies which have engaged ex-cadets from the "Dufferin" even the Calcutta Port Commissioners have recruited some men for the River Survey Establishment from the "Dufferin" and so far as the Committee are aware, the Port authorities are satisfied with them.

WHAT USE THEN?

The Committee are of opinion that it is also necessary to consider this question from the point of view of the employment of trained Indians. Successive Viceroy's have appealed to the British commercial community to provide scope for trained and capable Indians and have, in fact specifically referred to the necessity of absorbing the men trained in the "Dufferin" in their vessels. If a technical service like the Bengal Pilot Service is not to provide scope for Indians specially trained for the purpose then it is of little avail to train up Indians in the marine and navigation lines. As Indian shipping can hardly absorb the cadets trained and sent out by the "Dufferin", it is essential that shipping which plies on the Indian Coast and derives advantage of one kind or another like mail subsidies etc., from the Government of India as well as authorities like the Port Trusts and Pilot Service should provide employment to these young men.

WANTED OPPORTUNITIES.

The Committee cannot help observing that the argument of efficiency is brought forward as a mere excuse for the perpetuation of racial monopoly and it is not only premature but highly objectionable to cast doubts on the success of the scheme of Indianisation. The Committee would point out in this connection to the experiment of training Marine Wireless Operators. About six years ago there were no Indians as Marine Wireles Operators, but the position to-day is that in the Indian Shipping Companies all the wireless operators are Indians and are working satisfactorily. Similarly, Indians are also taking to the Navigation and Engineering lines, and given suitable opportunities and training, there is no reason why they should not be entirely successful.

SURPRISING ARGUMENT.

The Committee are surprised that even the new scale of remuneration is sought to be used as an argument against Indianisation, because there is no doubt that the Bengal Pilot Service has been till now an excessively highly paid service. In their letter No. MN96|32 of the 25th April, 1932, the Committee of the Chamber drew the attention of the Government to the high cost of establishment of the Pilot Service and the heavy burden thrown by the high pilotage charges on shipping calling at Calcutta. It might be added incidentally that the pilotage dues at Calcutta have been increased by 26-1|2 per cent since 1928 and drastic economy in the Pilot Service was, therefore, long overdue. The Committee understand that the scales of salaries have been recently revised and instead of the previous time scale ranging from Rs. 400|- to Rs. 2,200|- per month, new scales of Rs. 350|- rising to Rs. 1,300|- have been brought into operation.

The Committee are emphatically opposed to giving overseas allowance for attracting Europeans to join the Pilot Service. If suitable candidates as leadsmen apprentices are not available in India, a contingency which is not possible, candidates from England might be appointed on the same scales as Indians. The contention for the reintroduction of the overseas pay in addition to the ordinary scale shows that the beed of economy also goes to support strongly the case of Indianisation.

CHANGE UNCALLED FOR.

In conclusion, the Committee would repeat that they do not consider that any modification in the present method of recruitment is at all called-for, as there is no reason to doubt the efficiency of the Indian apprentices trained in the "Dufferin" and elsewhere, who in any case will take some time still to become full-fledged Pilots. The Committee will be glad to have an assurance from the Government that they do not contemplate any such change.

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PHONE SERVICE TO U. S. AND EUROPE

Japan To Be Linked With All Important Countries Of World

Japan will be linked by telephone with the American continents, Europe, and other important centres of the world in June when the Kokusai Wireless Company inaugurates its international telephone service. All preparations for the opening of the service have been completed, even to the point of having the moshi-moshi operators call out their numbers in English and replace moshi-moshi for Hello. The international radio telephone service will link Japan proper with Taiwan, Manchoukuo, Java, America and Europe.

Four girls who will be employed in this service have been practicing exchange technique at the Aoyama Telephone Office, Tokyo since last October, with Mr. Akanuma, an official of the Communications Ministry and Mrs. Hiroko Imai as teachers.

The radio telephone girls are Miss Kazuko Ito, a graduate of the Tokyo Women's College, Miss Aiko Ezashiya, of the Miyagi High Girls' School, Miss Chizuko Kashiwagi, of Sakurai Jojoku and Miss Ayako Sasaki, who was born and educated in America.

Yesterday, the telephone girls went to the Tokyo Central Telephone Bureau and engaged in a test in the international radio telephone room.—"Japan Times."

600,000,000,000 REVOLUTIONS A SECOND

Magic Mirror Devised By Princeton Scientist Shows Molecular Spin

The absorption of heat rays causing molecules to spin at the rate of 600,000,000,000 revolutions a second, is shown by a new magic mirror at Princeton University. The mirror is part of a newly-constructed wire grating spectrometer.

The rays are infra-red radiations of waves so long as they partly span the gap between heat and radio. The infra-red rays worked with at Princeton range in length from forty to 200 microns, which means that they are fifty to 250 times longer than the longest visible ray of red light. The very longest of these infra-red rays is close to a hundredth of an inch.

FILTERING RAYS

The spectometer is a device for picking up these invisible long rays from a hot light, filtering out the rays not wanted and spreading the others out into a fan-shaped spectrum. These heat rays form the same kind of rainbow as visible light.

In the spectrometer the infra-red rays, after reflecting from a number of mirrors, pass through a wire fence which is made of fine copper wire lying one beside the other, fifty or sixty to the inch. It bends the heat rays passing through, in the same way as a glass prism or grating bends rays of light.

INDIVIDUAL PROJECTION

After being spread out fanwise by the copper fence, the different rays can be projected, one at a time, upon one of two black metal targets which hang by a crossarm to a fine quartz wire. The heat deflects the target, thereby twisting the wire and so rotating a mirror hanging at the end of the wire.

The spectrometer was built by Dr. R. Bowling Barnes in the department of physics at Johns Hopkins University.

SPIN LIKE TOPS

The instrument detects a change in temperature of one-millionth of a degree, centigradem betwsen the two black targets.

When the rays pass through any substance, whether gas or solid, the mirror indicates which rays are absorbed in the passage. This absorption is used to calculate the speed or spin of molecules of ammonia. The ammonia molecules are shaped like pyramids. They spin like tops at an indicated speed of 600,000,000,000 revolutions per second, which they get from absorbing some of energy from the infra-red rays.

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South Buying Futures In New York

INFLATION TALK AND DROUGHT IN TEXAS

Wheat, Silver And Shares Firm

MILLS BUYING IN LIVERPOOL

Bombay, June 29.

The New York Cotton futures market was quiet but firm on Thursday in the absence of selling, influenced by drought in Texas and strength of Wall Street market.

INFLATION TALK.

The market was favourably affected by renewed talk of inflation and rise in silver and wheat prices. For the first time South was reported moderate buyer in New York cotton market and in the absence of any selling the market displayed good undertone.

DROUGHT IN TEXAS.

So far there is no rain in Texas and latest cables show hot dry winds over the entire Belt. There were some showers over the Mississippi Valley and while the crop is progressing favourably in Eastern and Central Belts, continuance of the present weather in Texas is bound to have some effect on the American cotton crop.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points with October 12.39 on favourable Liverpool cables. There was a marked absence of selling and later on prices advanced in sympathy with firmness in shares, silver and wheat. The opening level was the lowest for the day and a net rise of 15 points was recorded during the last hour when scattered profit-taking came in causing a setback of 3 points from the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 10 to 13 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 10 points to 12.45c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was also fairly firm on reported unfavourable weather over the Cotton-Belt. Futures closed at a rise of 14 points for near but December was reported 3 points up which appears a mutilation. Spot Cotton prices closed at a rise of 14 points to 12.36c. per lb.

On Thursday the Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 3 points but the market opened easy at a decline of 6 points with October 6.43. The market was small with some Continental selling. Later on there was improved buying by trade interests influenced by drought in Texas. Prices fluctuated within a range of 7 points. October highest being 6.50 and the lowest 6.43. The market closed at a net rise of one point for near months while distant deliveries closed unchanged. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 2 points at 6.76d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged. At the close July was quoted 5.21, October 5.15 and Janurry 5.13.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian Cotton futures ring was quiet and featureless. Sakels futures closed unchanged to one point higher with Spot Cotton 5 points down at 8.32. Uppers futures gained one point and Spot Upper Cotton prices advanced 4 points at 7.02d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was irregular with a scattered business. Sakels closed at a decline of 3 points to a rise of 7 points while Ashmouni futures closed one point higher to 4 points down. At the close Sakel July was 15.04 and Ashmouni August 12.42.

CRITICAL PERIOD AHEAD.

Despite the expectation of further July New York tenders prices advanced on continued drought in Texas and renewed talks of inflation following the rise in silver and depreciation of the dollar.

President Roosevelt's speech is not yet to hand, state Messrs. M. U. B. Stern.

Fairchildrs Bureau estimates careage 29,270,000 acres.

The scarcity of contracts in Liverpool is still very noticeable and out of the total stock of 980,000 bales there, only about 400,000 bales are American.

Although American prices are now on import parity the smaller daily imports and larger offtake combined with speculative demand is largely responsible for the tightness of the market.

A similar situation exists in America where out of a stock of about 8 million bales including mill holdings, 3 million bales are held by Government and the Co-operatives and mills each hold about 1 1|2 million bales.

It must not be overlooked however that technically the market is in a less healthy condition as most of the recent hedges have been absorbed by speculators who are likely to liquidate should there be any rains in the drought areas, and also there may be some liquidation prior to the acreage report on the 9th July.

With the critical period for the crop yet to come, we believe advantage should be taken of setbacks to accumulate contracts.

The difference between Upper Egyptians and Americans is now very attractive and we recommend this straddle in Liverpool.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 12.50 plus 15 (2-49 p.m.) lowest 12.39 plus 04 (10 a.m.)

Liverpool October highest 6.50 plus 01 (3-45 p.m.) lowest 6.43 (10-1 a.m.)

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York: Market affected favorably by advance in Wheat, Silver, dry weather, high temperature in Texas; no pressure to sell.

New York: Silver Government buying is expected to advance silver to 50 cents.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., Liverpool cable:—

Midnight to daylight weather report unfavourable owing to hot and dry weather.

Messrs. Orvis Bros. New York cable: Better feeling There is no change in the weather. In absence of pressure advance in wheat reflected serious damage report of course grains.

Government buying is expected to advance silver to 50 cents

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpol: Market sustained by Texas drought but appears to need greater stimulus to raise prices above sixpence half-penny level.

New York: Opened higher owing to very favourable Liverpool cables. Later advanced further on continued high temperatures throughout the South-Western belt. There are indications of further advance. Small business doing in cloths and yarns.

New York: Central belt and Eastern belt crop accounts more favourable. Western belt crop deteriorating. Advancing due to talk some possibility of further inflation.

New York: Demand from trade and outside interests influenced by continued high temperatures Texas.

New York: Drought continue in the South-west. Weevil less active. Trade demand poor. Market sustained by some possibility of further inflation. Have a fair opinion of the market but do not anticipate any decided upturn as yet.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

9-21 a.m.: Light rains Mississippi Valley. Excessive heat continues entire belt. Forecast: Central Belt cloudy, all balance of entire belt generally fair.

4-40 p.m.: Liverpool recovered on good trade calling. New York cables: Hot, no rain in the West; South on buying side moderate for first time this season.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, June 28.

July 1934	12.22+10
October 1934	12.47+12
December 1934	12.61+13
January 1935	12.65+12
March 1935	12.76+12
May 1935	12.87+13
Middling Spot	12.45+10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, June 28.

July 1934	12.21+14
October 1934	12.44+12
December 1934	12.48+03
Middling Spot	12.36+14

NEW YORK.
New York, June 28

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
July 1934	12.18
October 1934	12.44
December 1934	12.58
New York Noon Call—	
July 1934	12.17
October 1934	12.42
December 1934	12.56

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, June 28

	Bales
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days' Exports to the Continent	8,000

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 29.

The local forward and ready cotton markets remained entirely closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of late Sheth Muljee Laxmidas, the proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Vasanjee Morarjee.

Nominal quotations were as under:—

Broach J|A.	.....	211 0
Broach A|M.	.....	218 0
Oomra July	.....	190 0
Oomra D|J.	.....	192 0
Bengal July	.....	136 0
Bengal D|J.	.....	147 4

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 28.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close
Broach:				
J|A	208 1|2	208 3|4	207	208 1|2
Broach A|M				
1935	216	216	214 1|2	215 1|2
Oomra:				
July	187	187 1|2	206 1|2	187 1|2
D|J	189 1|2	189 1|2	189 1|2	180 1|2
Bengal:				
July	133 1|2	133 1|2	133	133 1|2
D|J	145	145	144 3|4	144 3|4

Teji-Mandi for Broach J|Aug. ..... Rs. 2

Teji-Mandi for Broach A|M 1935 ..... Rs. 30-1|2

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement 21-7-34 Rs. 8-1|2

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, June 29.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	187	273,781
Central India	322	213,610
Barsi and Nagar	201	173,934
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	48,635
Berar	465	439,611
Central Provinces	119	109,951
Total Oomras	1,294	1,259,522
Dholera	1,946	112,939
N.-W. Provinces	...	8,984
Rajputana	543	53,797
Sind-Punjab	...	172,660
Broach	...	326,887
Coompta and Dharwar	1,148	53,497

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

The official weather report, states that during the week under review rain was needed in the Western belt, otherwise favourable conditions prevailed in most sections. The Eastern portion was fair with Sunny weather which facilitated cultivation. In the central area the week passed almost entirely rainless.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

EAST: Generally fair on Thursday with scattered showers; thunder showers in South Georgia; central area generally fair, partly cloudy with scattered showers; thunder showers on the coast.

WEST: Generally fair, partly cloudy; in Panhandle on Thursday; clouds in Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Westerns-Northerns	459	35,554
Cocoanada	143	326
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	1,334	31,340
Persian	...	1,741
American	...	26,379
Egyptian and African	1,071	147,936
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	28
Total	10,938	2,231,590

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 21st June.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	205	343,733
Japan and China	8,057	838,864
Coast Ports	...	16,590
Up-country by Rail	...	106,711
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	....	42,883
Total	8,362	1,348,781

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, June 29

Java Ready	13	14	9
S S India	4	1	3
S S Subedar	4	1	0
S S Fusijama	4	1	0
June shipment	4	1	0
J/A/S shipment	4	0	3
O/N/D shipment	4	0	3

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, June 28

September 1.72 plus 01
December 1.81—
March 1.88—
May 1.92

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, June 29.

F P Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 28-6-34	7504000	8606000
Receipts Yesterday 28-6-34	10000	9000
Exports to date 28-6-34	7248000	7774000
Stock at Ports 22-6-34	2646000	3576000
Stock Interior Towns 22-6-34	1248000	1393000
Stock Liverpool 22-6-34	980000	781000
Visible Supply 22-6-34	5804000	7215000
Quantity in Sight 22-6-34	11115000	13170000
Quantity out of Sight 22-6-34	12564000	12750000

THE STATE OF TRADE

Bombay, June 29.

Below is the summary of the principal local markets:—

Money—Easy conditions—Call rate 1 to 1 1/2 per cent—Large maturities of Treasury Bills—Government borrowed one crores for ways and means.

Securities—Liquidation followed short covering—Undertone steady

Shares—State long liquidation in Tata Steel shares—Andhra and Powers rally—Cements and Mill shares quiet but steady.

Cotton—Local market closed—American cotton firm on excessive heat in Texas—Talk of inflation—Liverpool opened firm—October 4 points up Later quiet 2 points up. Broach A-M—Rs. 217/8—Tendency upward—Good to buy on declines.

Bullion—Speculative buying on bullish American advices—U. S. Government imposes embargo on silver exports—Shanghai advices quiet—Silver prices to improve—Gold market easy on weakening dollar.

Linseed and Wheat—Chicago wheat firm on unfavourable weather—Liverpool wheat quiet—Argentine Linseed one to three points up—There was good enquiry in wheat in the local market while Linseed market was fairly steady.

Seeds—Castorseed fair business—Tone steady—Groundnuts fairly steady. Limited turnover—Cotton market quietly steady.

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay 27th June	7,221
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933	2,220,652
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,323,499
Decrease	102,847

LINSEED OILS.
London, June 28

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. July/Aug 21-1-1/2.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Sep./Dec. sellers 21/7-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, June 28.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb. 6-13/16 sellers

SEEDS.
London, June 28.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, June/July sellers £8-7-6.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull Cont.) c.i.f. per ton, June/July sellers £10-5-0.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 28.

SAKELLARIDIS:—

July 1934	8.14
October 1934	8.30
November 1934	8.33
December 1934	8.36
January 1935	8.39
March 1935	8.45
F. G. F. Spot	8.32

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool June 28

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.05
Fine (Good Staple)	5.20
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.35
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.20
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.35
Choice (No. 1 Staple ..	5.50
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.63
Fine	3.75
Superfine	3.83
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.83
Fine	3.93
Superfine	4.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, June 28

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price
June 1934		6.56+0.
July 1934	6.48	6.55+01
August 1934 ..		6.53+01
September 1934 ..		6.52+01
October 1934 ..	6.43	6.50+01
November 1934 ..		6.45+01
December 1934 ..		6.45+01
January 1935 ..		6.45—00
February 1935 ..		6.45—00
March 1935		6.46—00
April 1935		6.45—00
May 1935		6.45—00
June 1935 ..		6.44—00
Middling Spot ..		6.76—02

LINSEED.
London, June 28.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, June/July sellers £12-2-6.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton June/July sellers £10-15 0.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, June/July sellers £12-8-9.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, June 28.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days market Loan 1 per cent.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 29

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 June-Dec
Selling T T 1/6 Jan-Mar
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 April-May
Buying T T 1/6 3/32 June-Dec.
Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 June-Oct.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Nov-Feb.
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 265 1/2
Banks selling T T 263 1/2
Banks buying T T 261 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 573
Banks buying D D 582
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 5/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79
Banks buying T T 78 1/2
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 101
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 91
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 137 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 94 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 5.06 1/2 28th instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/4 29th instant
Japan/London 1/2 9/32 29th instant
Java/London 7.41 28th instant
London/Paris 76.68 28th instant
London/Belgium 21.67 28th instant
London/Switzerland 15.55 28th instant
London/Italy 59.12 28th instant
London/Berlin 12.91 1/2 28th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 28th instant
London/New York 5.06 1/8 28th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.44 3/4 28th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £6-18-1 1/2 27th instant £6-17-8 28th instant
Silver London Ready 20 7/16 27th instant 20 3/4 28th instant
Silver London Forward 20 1/2 27th instant 20 13/16 28th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 7/8 27th instant 46.30 28th instant
London discounts 3 mos 15/16 per cent 27th instant 15/16 per cent 28th instant
London discounts 6 mos 15/16 per cent 27th instant 15/16 per cent 28th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.
London, June 28.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent...	65
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	79-1/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	92
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	111 3/8
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	79-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103-1/2
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	103-1/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	114-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	112-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	131-1/2
National Bank of India ..	47-3/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation..	10-3/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, June 28.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	12.91-1/2
Amsterdam	7.45-1/2
Brussels	21.67
Madrid	36.96
Milan	59.12
Berne	15.55
Paris	76.68
Prague	121.37
T.T. London on New York Closing rate	5.06-1/8

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, June 28.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. June/July sellers 6/2-1/4.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. June/July sellers 6/0.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. June/July sellers 6/0.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, June 28.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels June/July sellers 19/6.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels. June/July sellers 19/9.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels June/July sellers 23/9.

LONDON SILVER.
London, June 28.

Silver—Market steady.

Spot	20-3/4
Forward	20-13/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, June 28.

Gold bars Fine per oz. .. £6-17/8

LONDON METALS.
London, June 28.

	£
Copper Braziers	44-1/2
Yellow Metal	35-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	13-3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	226-1/4

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
New York, June 28.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/4.

BOMBAY STOCK EXC

Unsettled State In Steel

POWER AND ANDHRA S STEADY

BOM

There was a fairly large turnover to-day in Tata Steel fluctuations. During the early part of the session there covering but later on prices declined under stale long liq was a marked absence of any fresh support and the mark with an uncertain outlook. Still there is some long interest to be unloaded on advancing market. The present sharp dro shares was due to extremely overbought position. Tata Sec shares dropped from Rs. 147 to Rs. 137/8. Tata Steel ordinary from Rs. 76 to Rs. 69/6 while Defds. declined from Rs. 350

It would be advisable to adopt caution in dealing with t the Tariff Board Report and the financial report of the com

The Company is believed to be doing very well and hold Pref. shares have reason to expect a payment towards accumu dividend but there seems to be no justification why Defds. sh furiously. Of course there is room for sympathetic favourable there is nothing to be over-enthusiastic.

Hydro Electric shares ruled very steady and Powers share 15 a portion of the decline while Andhras also gained Rs. Burmas were stationary. Cement and Cotton Mill shares quie with a limited business.

TEXTILE MILLS	Rs.	As.
100 Ahm. Advance	284	6
500 Bom. Cotton	20	0
250 Bom. Dyeing	720	10
250 Bradbury	100	0
100 Century	231	14
100 Central India	218	12
100 Colaba	85	10
100 Coorla	90	0
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currim.	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	347	8
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-1-9	
100 Elphinstone	0-12-0	
100 Finlay	80	0
1000 Framji Petit	95	0
100 Gokak	128	12
1000 Hindustan	1705	0
100 Indore	88	12
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	53	2
100 Kohinoor	135	0
250 Laxmi	703	12
100 Madhowji	4	0
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Morarji	1170	0
250 Model	48	8
50 Mysore	89	0
200 New Great	120	0
100 Oosmanshahi	59	0
100 Phoenix	263	2
25 Sassoon Silk	30	0
1000 Sholapur	N2900	0
50 Simplex	74	6
100 Swadeshi	156	14
100 Swan	37	8
25 Tata	9	12
500 Vishnu	1357	8
1000 Western	N725	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda	96	0
25-50 Central	28	8
500 Imperial	1342	8
125-500 Imp. Contry	335	0
50-100 India	109	4
5 Union	4-10-6	
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	28	12
70 Gwalior	92	0
250 Indian	384	6
40 Katni Def	1270	0
100 Katni Ord.	337	8
75 Okha	169	6
10 Punjab	17	14
100 Shahabad	336	14
70 United	91	4
INSURANCE.		
15-100 Jupiter	12	10
15-75 New India	33	14
200 Oriental	3,750	0
10-100 Vulcan	8	12
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	142	8
1000 Andhra Valley	1405	0
10 Ajmer	7	14
50 Bom. Tram	143	12
100 Bom. Suburban	146	14
10 Broach	11	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT

Bombay Dyeing	719
Central India	230 231
Century	210 211 213
Colaba	86 85/10
Kohinoor	133 135
New Great	120
Simplex	73 74
Swadeshi	155 152 15
Bundi	28/10 28/12
Indian Cement	383
T Steel Defd	281 77
T Steel Ord	69/12 6
Bombay Steam	282
Bombay Burma	447
Tata Hydro	140/10
Andhra	1398 1402 14
Tram	143/12

100 Karachi	
100 Poona	
100 Surat	
100 Tata Hydro	
1000 Tata Power	
RAIL	
500 Ahm. Pran	
100 Amr. Patty	
100 C. Provinc	
100 Dhon. Bar	
100 Gujrat	
100 Mandra B	
100 Pachora J	
100 Sara Sira	
500 Tapty Val	
10 Shivrajpur	
30 Tata Steel	
75 Tata Steel	
MISCE	
100 Alcock	
50 Belapur Su	
250 Bom. Stea	
125 Bom. Burr	
50 Bom. Burr	
8sh. Br. B. Pe	
50 Bombay Te	
100 Ind. Bleac	
100 Ind. Radic	
100 Ind. Radic	
1000 Port Can	
15 Scindia	
30 Tata Cons	
25 Tata Oil	
PRE	
7 p c Andhra	
6 p c Bom. St	
7 p c Bom. T	
5 p c Central	
5 p c Katni 1s	
7 p.c. Katni 2	
7½ p c Punjab	
7 p c Tata Hy	
7-1/2 p c Tat	
6 p c Tata Ste	
7½ p.c. Tata S	
5½ p c Tata M	
7 p c Vishnu	

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, June 29

T T on London:—
Previous closing 1-4 3/16
To-day's opening 1-4 1/16
To-day's closing 1-4 1/8
Tone: Easy.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, June 28

Spot Silver 46 plus 3/8c
July delivery 46.30 plus 41
September delivery 46.70 plus 44
December delivery 47.45 plus 49
Tone: Firm

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 28

July 0.92 plus 02
September 0.92 5/8 plus 02
December 0.93 3/4 plus 1 1/8

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 28

July 55 5/8d.
October 59 1/2d.
December 61 3/4 plus 1/8d.
May 61 5/8 plus 1/8d.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, June 29

Linseed September	7	0	9
Linseed May	5	12	9
Wheat September	4	4	0
Wheat May	4	6	0

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, June 28.

July 14.03
August 14.20 plus 03
September 14.32 plus 03

GOVER SE

SE
3 1/2 per cen
3 1/2 per cen
4 per cent 19
4 per cent
5 per cent
5 per cent 1
TA
4 per cent 19
5 per cent 19
5 per cent 1938
6 cent 85
RNMENT
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3 cent 1947
3 per cent 1934/37
3 per cent 1943 105
cent 1934
cent 1955/
cent 1939/44
cent 1940/43
cent 1942
cent 1936/
cent 1935
TION LOA
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better
to Rs.

Latest Commercial News

Decline Of 12 Points In New York Cotton

OPENING TONE HIGHER ON UNPRECEDENTED DROUGHT IN TEXAS

Further Sharp Rise In Silver

WHEAT AND JUTE FIRM JUT TIN AND LINSEED EAS

BOMBAY, June 29.

Friday, the sterling dollar and thesterling franc cross-rat gain ruled slightly easy to-day.

BEAR TENDENCY IN NEW YORK COTON.

e New York Cotton Market openedsteady but thereaf-terveloped a bearish tendency on accont of liquidation an profit-taking despite an unprecedented drought in Texas an favourable weather reports.

FURR SHARP RISE IN SILVER.

ndon gold vas a shade easier but silr witnessed a fur-thharp rise.

WHI FIRM BUT OATS QUIET.

irpool and Chicago wheat ruled firn on account of the re of a heat wave and covering by shors. Chicago oats and ryice quiet.

TINPL BUT JUTE FIRM.

ir was dull. Rubber was steady. Linsed was easy. Jute wam.

GILTDED SECURITIES STRONG.

h London Stock Exchange ruled with an irregula tendde while gilt-edged securities were strog.

COTON EXCHANGES

LTST NEW YORK COTON PRICES

(October 1934.)

New York, June 29.

Previs rate	12.47
To-da ing rate	12.52
Dre	+.05
To-da ing rate	12.35
Dre	—.12
Broac Etation -A. ... Rs.	209
Broac Etation ew A-M. Rs.	216

LIPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, June 29.

Previ ing rate	6.50
To-day ning rat	6.54
Dire	+.04
To-day ing rate	6.50
Dire	unchanged.

NEW ORK OTTON MARKET

New York, June 29.

The n ruled rth a bearish sentime day altlugh in the early session re were ther due to the unprecen drougt in texas and unfavou weather reports in other sections he cotte belt.

Tradi i Octobeption commene-d with in of 5oints at 12.52.

The rk was sported for some time buprofittakin reduced gains. Prices thi sagged below yesterdays levels on idation tober recording 12.42. Tendency is easy.

The N York cot market finally closed a 35 with decline of 12 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 29.

The fowing we the opening ranges:—

July (1	12.12) 1 12.28
October	40/12 39 2.52/12.50
Decembe	12.55/12 12.64/12.64

LIVEPOOL COTTON

Ipool, June 29.

The follong were rates at 12-15 p.m.

American ly	(6 6.58
American ctober	5) 6.53
Egyptian ly	(8 8.15
Egyptian ctober	) 8.31

BRO HOTTON

bay, June 29. 10-0 p.m. ket was closed

ANCIATION LTD

prevailed in the 1934.

LOD QUALITY.

VAIDAS.

May	July-Aug
35	1934.
/ 8	211/ 8
2/ 4	211/ 4
1/12	211/12
/ 4	211/ 4
May	July-Aug.
35	1934.
4	212/ 4
	211

April-May. Rs. 217/4

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDO

New York, June 29.

Previous closig	5.06 1/4
To-day's opening	5.05 3/4
To-day's closig	5.05

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YO RK.

London, June 29.

Previous closig	5.06 1/8
To-day's opening	5.06 3/8
To-day's closing	5.05 3/16
Difference	5.00 15/16

RANC RATE

June 29.

Previous closig	76.68
To-day's openin	76.71
To-day's closing	76.59
Difference	—.09

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 29.

anges opened steady London Exchg dollar at 506 3/8 with the sterlslined to 506 1/8. The which later deather easy. tendency was dollar crossrate finally The sterling 3/16. closed at 5.0 opened at 76.71 and The Franc red to 76.65. slightly impr Franc crossrate closed The sterlig at 76.59.

DON SILVER

London, June 29.

satisfied.

Buyers wa	Last price.	To-day's price.
	20 3/4d.	21 1/8d.
Spot	20 13/16d.	21 1/4d.
Forward		

LONDON GOLD

London, June 29.

-17-8) £6-17-5.

Gold (

BULLION

London, June 29.

ix (100,000) nil
Inf drawal (nil) nil
Wer (20 3/4d.) 21 1/8d.
Silld per ounce (£16-17-8) £6-17-5
Gol

DISCOUNTS

London, June 29.

months (15/16 to 15/16 p.c.) 15/16
5/16 p.c.
to months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.
months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, June 29. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32) 1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay (5.75 3/8) 5.76 18
New York on Bombay (38.00) 38.12
Berlin on Bombay (0.95) 0.95
London on Bombay (59.03) 59.06
London on Milan ai (1-4 1/8) 1-4 3/8
London on Shangh 2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
London on Kobe (1

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 29.

Bom tive to-day
nover. Prices
The local silver was with an appreciable and 57/13 opened at Rs. 57/11, 57 that America and advanced on news urther exports had placed embargo on of silver with rates at and 58/5. There was 5 annas following firm London prices late a quoted at Rs. 58/8, 5

Gold opened steady 34/0/6 and 34/1 and 34/2/6, 34/2/6 and 34 easiness of the ster

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 29.

steady at

Liverpool wheat opened it 55 7/8 for about 1/4 penny higher prices ad-July and 59 3/4 for Sept vanced on account of a h eat wave and commission houses buyin g.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago June 29.

Chi wheat opened Prices of Chicago and 92 7/8 for steady at 92 for July on unfavourable Sept. and advanced d covering by weather reports an shorts.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, June 29.

pened steady at 45 3/4 Chicago oats o e absence of demand for Sept. In th was quiet. the undertone oted at 72 1/2 for Sept. Rye was qu restricted in the absence business was of buyers.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 29.

The fo llowing were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London Markets.

METALS.

Tin (226 1/4 buyers £226 1/2 sellers) £225 5 8 buyers £225 3/4 sellers.
Lead (£11 buyers £11 1/16 sellers) £11 1/ buyers £11 3/16 sellers irregular.
Electrolytic Copper £34 3/4 to £35
Ele £34 1/4 to £34 3/4
1/4) Glasgow Iron (70) 70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-7 1/2

JUTE

Crop July-Aug. (£14 1/2 sellers) £14 5/8 value.
Dundee August (£16 3/4) unquoted.
Lightning August (£15 3/4) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (6 3/4) 6 7/8 paid and buyers
July-Sept. (6 13/16) 6 15/16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay June-July (£12 7/16 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta June-July (£12 1/8) £12 1/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata June-July (£10 3/4) £10 5/8 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria June-July (£10 1/4) £10 1/4 sellers.

JUTE SHARES FAIRLY STEADY

Coals Show Fair List Of Transactions & Securities Quiet

CALCUTTA, June 29.

Jute Shares ruled fairly steady although limited business resulted. Coals showed a fair list of transactions and rates were fully maintained. Teas were steady. In Miscellaneous Iron and Steel issues met with fair demand while others were more or less unchanged. Securities were quiet but steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper 88/6 small odd lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 103/15 small lots; 4 1/2 per cent loan 1955/60 111 odd lot; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 116/6 small lots.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1337/8; Imperial Bank conty 333.

Railways:—Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light 64 small lots; Hoshiarpur Doad Branch 93.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore ordy 19/10; Kesoram 3/11 small odd lot.

Coals:—Amalgamated 19/14 small lot; Bengal 250/8 ex div; Bengal Nagpore ordy 48/8; Burrakur 15/4; East Indian 19/8; Equitable 24/2 small lot; Katras Jherriah 33/8; New Beerbhoom 14 ex div small lot; New Manbhoom 31/12; Valley 37/8.

JUTES.

Alexandra pref 122; Clive 28/3; Howrah 50/2; Hukumchand 14/7; Kamarhatty 528 small lot; Kanknarrah 455 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Ajmer electric 8/8; Jubbulpore electric 10; Bengal Iron 8/14; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 48 small lot; Indian Iron and Steel 6/14; Indian Wood Products 30; British Ceylon Corporation ordy 7/8; Indo Burma Petroleum Prem 112 cum div; Borelli Rubber 1 points 75 cts.

Sugar Shares:—Balrampur 15; New Savan 12/14; Samastipur 9/10.

Teas:—Hattikhira 27/8; Hasimara 43/8; small lot; Hansqua 12/8; Ledo 245 small lot; Long View 11/8; Naga Hills 23/12 small lot; Patrakola ordy 1080/8; Tezpore 12 05; Tezpore pref 12/2; Tirrihannah 8/10.

Debentures:—6 per cent 1896/1936 Dunbar Mills 102/4.—A. P.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, June 28

	This Week.
Total Bullion	£192,100,000
Public Deposits	£ 17,600,000
(a) Other Deposits	£132,800,000
Government Securities	£ 81,000,000
Others Securities	£ 17,000,000
es and Coins	£ 70,500,000
in Circulation	£91,700,099
Reserve	ilities 46.82%
	nding

UPWARD TREND IN GILTEDGED SECURITIES

RUBBER FIRM IN SYMPATHY WITH AMERICA

Wall Street Irregular Lacking Incentive

RENEWED AGITATION FOR INCREASING U. S. GOLD PRICE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 29.

Stock Exchange. Giltedged securities maintained an upward trend but in several other directions there was weekend profit-taking which reduced recent gains. Nevertheless the underto ne was favourable.

Rubber advanced in sympathy with America. There was good outside buying and after fair business the price closed steady.

Wall Street opened irregular, President Roosevelt's speech being regarded as containing nothing new and the market lacking incentive.

Renewsd agitation developed for an increase in the Government's gold price.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 29.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £92 1/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 29. 3-30 p.m.

London Stock Exchange markets were generally rather irregular. Giltedgeds were firm. Mining shares were firm but business was without expansion.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£79 5/8) £79 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£103 1/2) £103 5/8
6 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 7/8) £109 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£114 1/8) £114 1/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 1/4 £103 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 1/2) £112 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 8 3/4) dol 8 3/4
International Holding (dol 1 5/8) dol 1 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 5 5/8) dol 5 3/8
Musical Industries (28-10 1/2) 28-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (40-3) 40-0
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (35-8) 36-0
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (8-9) 8-10 1/2
Woolsworth New ord (101-3) 101-3
Swedish Match (8-0) 8-0
Dunlop Rubber (46-3) 46-3
University Ordinary (21-9) 22-1 1/2
Ford Motors (28-0) 28-0
Cables and Wireless (£7 1/4) £7 1/4
British American Tobacco (118-1 1/2) 118-1 1/2
Camera 'A' (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ord (125-9) 125-9
P and O S N Co. Defd. (17-6) 18-0
Distillers (91-0) 91-0
Bredrurd Dyers (12-9) 12-9
British Celonese (13-6) 13-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (63-9) 63-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-9) 51-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (10-0) 10-0
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-4 1/2) 11-1 1/2
Inter Nickels (25 5/8) 25 7/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-1 1/2) 5-1 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western Ord (£51) £51
L M S Ord (£25 1/2) £25 1/4
L N E R Refd (£7 3/4) £7 3/4
Southern Defds (£24) £23 1/2
Landing Pass 5 per stock (£127) £127
London "C" Stock (£77 1/2) £77 1/8

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (248-9) 242-6
Godul (171-3) 165-0
Moddar New (79-3) 76-9
Sub Nigel (231-3) 225-6
Spring Mines (148-0) 146-6
Union Corporation (138-9) 138-9

10 Per Cent INTERIM DIVIDEND

Progress Of Western India Life Assurance Co.

According to the report of the directors of the Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd, Satara, 3601 proposals were made to the Company for assuring sums amounting in aggregate to Rs. 43,71,750. Of this number 3259 have resulted in policies and the remainder have been either rejected, withdrawn, postponed or are awaiting payment of premium. The total new business effected during the year amounted to Rs. 37,48,821 the annual premium thereon being Rs. 1,98,113.

SOUND PROGRESS.

In spite of the world-wide commercial depression continuing throughout the year the Directors are pleased to note that the Company has made very satisfactory progress as a result of the year's sum of Rs. 6,77,

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 29. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£79) £79 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92) £92 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£111 3/8) £111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£106 1/4) £106 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£99 1/4) £99 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£111 3/4) £111 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£107 5/8) £107 3/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (27-6) 27-6
Doda Tea (60-0) 61-3
Empire of India and Ceylon (35-9) 36-9

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11) 11

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-3) 24-3
Gula Kelampong (23-6) 23-6
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (32-6) 31-3

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (65-6) 65-6
Burma Corporation (12-9) 12-9
Rio Tinto (20 1/2) 21 1/4
East Rand Proprietary (45-9) 45-9
Rand Mines (137-6) 137-3

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (40-10 1/2) 40-10 1/2
Anglo Persian (46-3) 46-3
Burma Oil (79-4 1/2) 79-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (8-4 1/2) 8-6
Shell Transport (46-10 1/2) 46-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£19 1/4) £19 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 29.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 30 7/8) dol 31 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 15) dol 15 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 39 1/4) dol 39 3/8
United States Steel preference (dol 89) unquoted.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

New York-Liverpool:—Liverpool New York October 124 at Cross Rate 5.06 1/4.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach J. A. (211)—Liverpool July (6.55) Rs. 74 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach A. M 1935 218—Liverpool May 1935 6.45 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach J. A (211)—New York July (12.22) Rs. 57 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.06 1/4.

Bombay-New York:—Broach A. M 1935 218—New York May 12.87 Rs. 64 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.06 1/4.

that this year the market value of the Company's Investments as on 31-12-1933 stands at Rs. 50,24,805 as against the cost price as appearing in the Balance Sheet viz. Rs. 45,46,688 thereby showing an appreciation of Rs. 4,78,117.

The Directors have transferred Rs. 3,597 the amount of profit realized on account of conversion of Government of India Rupee Loans, to the Investment Reserve Fund, which now stands at Rs. 2,63,516-12-4. Adding this to the appreciation in Investments, the surplus standing to the credit of investments comes to Rs. 7,41,633-12-7.

10 PER C. DIVIDEND.

Directors recommend the interim divi-

SMART RISE IN SILVER

BULLISH AMERICAN CABLES

Gold Prices Falling

Bombay, June 29

On Thursday Gold prices declined in London by 5 1/2d. to 26-17-8 but Silver improved by 5/16d to 20 3/4d. on speculative buying from East America but China sold. Dollar Sterling closed at 5.06 1/4 and London-Paris Exchange rate advanced by 22 points to 76.68.

In the local market there was a smart rise of about rupee one per 100 tolas on active buying influenced by bullish American cables. It is reported that U. S. Government has placed embargo on silver exports and prices in New York expected to advance to 50 cents from the last closing 46 cents.

The local market which closed yesterday at Rs. 57/6, for July settlement, opened to-day at Rs. 57/13 and prices rose to Rs. 58/3 on active speculative buying. Shanghai T T on London opened very steady at 1-4 1/4. August settlement was quoted at Rs. 58/5. At this level there was some long liquidation which resulted in a small decline of about annas four. The undertone of the market was firm.

The Gold market ruled easy on lower London quotations. There was utter absence of any enquiry and prices declined on long long liquidation.

Ready Silver	57 14 0
July settlement	57 14 0
August settlement	58 0 0
August Tejimandi	1 5 0
Ready Gold	34 0 6
July settlement	34 0 6
August settlement	34 1 3
August Tejimandi	0 6 3

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 28

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	7
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	18
Amer Forn Power Com	8
Amer Forn Power Gold D.	52
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	20
Electric Bond Common	16
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	44
Consolidated Gas	33 1/2
Columbia Gas	15
American Tel and Tel	115
Western Union Telg	46 1/4
Radio Corp	7
Chesapeake and Ohio	48
New York Central	29 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	24
Erie R R	20
Pennsylvania R R	31
Union Pacific R R	122
Great North Pfd	22
National Distillers	24
Hiram Walker	37
Distillers Seagram	16
Amr Tobacco B	77
Dupont de Nemours	90
Continental Oil	19
Goodrich Rubber	13
Montgomery Ward	27
Bethelehem Steel	34
United States Steel	39 3/4
American Smelting	43
Int Nickel of Canada	26 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	15 1/2
Kennecott Copper	23
Cerro de Pasco Copper	43
International Harvestor	34
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	21
General Motors	31 1/4
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	20
St. Oil of N J	44
Mid Con Petroleum	13
Atlanti Refining	25
Socony	16
Plymouth Oil	12
American Radiator	14
Eaton Mfg	17
Chase Bank	28 1/4
National City Bank	27 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	390
Celanese Corp of Amr	26

Market easy at opening, firm at close. Broker's loans down 23 millions. Total Business 1/2 million. Market irregular. N. Y. Call Rate 1 per cent.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 29.

	Bales.
Khandesh	187
Central India	322
Barsi-Nugger	201
Berar	465
Central Provinces	119
Dhollera	4,945
Rajputana	543
Compta-Dharwar	1,148
Western-Northerns	439
Cocoanada	148
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1,384
Egyptians	94
East Africans	977
Total Cotton	10,938
	Cwts.
Wheat	21,888
Linseed	10,188
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	213
Gingellyseed	129
Poppyseed	23
Groundnuts	4,185
Castorseed	1,930
Rice	21,644
Myrabollams	379
Cottonseed	477
Mowraseed	289
Gram	194
Maize	90
Barley	373
Bajree	694
	Tons.
Coal	815

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 29.

Castorseeds Delivery Sept. Opening Rs. 25/13/6; Highest Rs. 25/15/6; Lowest Rs. 25/13; Closing Rs. 25/14/6.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 26/3; Highest Rs. 26/6/6; Lowest Rs. 26/2; Closing Rs. 26/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 17/2; Highest Rs. 17/5/9; Closing Rs. 17/3.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August. Opening Rs. 22/8; Highest Rs. 23/10; Low[illegible]

DEATH OF BHAGIRATHIBAI

Jury's Verdict

At the inquest held by the Coroner on Friday, sensational statements were made by the father of Bhagirathibai Ramnikal Vanmali, who expired on Thursday evening as a result of extensive burns.

The Jury had to sift through a considerable volume of evidence, which included three statements of the deceased, recorded by Sgt. Greg and Inspector Raje of the Princess St. Police Station.

The first statement made on 12th June, the day of the accident, and corroborated on 13th June by Sgt. Greg, was stated to have been retracted to a considerable extent in a third and final statement made to Inspector Raje on 15th inst.

Mr. Verji Jethabhai, father of the deceased made repeated allegations before the Coroner that his daughter had frequently complained of ill-treatment and assault by her husband and she had further complained that her husband had also extorted from her in writing that she had died accidentally.

The Jury, after prolonged consultation, returned a verdict of accidental death and exonerated a young unmarried girl, who was involved in the proceedings.

DETAILS.

It was stated that on 12th inst. at about 5-30 in the evening, the deceased Bhagirathibai was seen emerging from a room enveloped in flames, and rushing towards a water-tap with the obvious intention of putting them out.

Later in the night, she was removed to the Harkisondas hospital in an Ambulance Van. Inspite of medical attention, the victim's condition grew worse and she finally succumbed to the injuries on Thursday evening.

HUSBAND'S EVIDENCE.

At the inquest, Ramniklal Vanmali, cotton broker and the husband of the deceased said that on the day of the incident, he left the house in the morning and returned home at about 8 p.m. He was living at Gopalji Kalianji House in the Old Hanuman Cross Lane, and while he was going up the stairs, he was informed that his wife was removed to the Hospital.

In the Hospital, the statement of his wife was recorded by Sgt. Greg of the Princess Street Police Station. The witness denied quarrels between him and his wife or any intimate relationship between him and Tarabai, his neighbour and cousin sister.

CRIES OF ALARM.

Tarabai deposed that on 12th inst. she was in the room of her neighbours and heard cries of alarm raised by the deceased.

Sgt. Charles Greg, of the Princess Street Police Station stated that on receipt of information he went to the Hospital in the night and recorded the statement of the deceased. In her first statement she said that her injuries were received, while she was in the room of Tarabai, when tea was being prepared over a Primus Stove. She was standing with her back to the stove and shortly after she felt a burning sensation on her back.

In the second statement, on the 13th inst., continued Sgt. Greg, the deceased corroborated the previous version adding that she suspected some "affair" between Tarabai and her husband.

RETRACTS ALLEGATION.

On the 15th instant, Inspector Raje came to the Hospital and recorded a third statement from the deceased. In this statement the woman retracted all allegations and stated that she had made the previous statements at the instigation of her father and absolved her husband from any alliance with Tarabai. The deceased also added in her statement to the Inspector, that her accident was due to "just bad luck."

FATHER'S EVIDENCE.

Virji Jetha, the father of the deceased next deposed that from the appearance of the burns on her back he suspected that some one had set fire to her sari, though he could not name anyone. He added, "my daughter had been complaning for the last three months that her husband had been ill-treating her and that on two occasions had attempted to murder her. She also said that her husband had extorted in writing from her to say that she had died accidentally."

JURY'S VERDICT.

The jury after a prolonged consultation returned a verdict of death due to blood poisoning after extensive burns accidentally received from a Primus stove and added, "From the evidence which we have heard we [illegible] that no one [illegible] attached to the

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 19..

BOMBAY SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 193..

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

C. P. M.'S ORDER HELD NOT VALID

High Court Quashes Sentence Passed On Labour Leader

"Boundaries Of Wards Not Defined, And Streets Not Mentioned"

Echo Of Sayani Street Procession In Mill Strike Period

The much-discussed question of the validity or otherwise of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order, promulgated under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code in April last prohibiting processions in wards 'D'.'E'.'F'. and 'G'. in view of the abnormal situation created by the strike, was decided by Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court on Friday.

The occasion was their lordships' judgment in the revisional application filed by Vasant G. Khale, a labour leader, who was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment for disobeying the C. P. M.'s order by leading a procession into the Sayani Street, at the foot of the Elphinstone Bridge on April 28 last.

Order Challenged.

The defence had challenged the order on the ground that the words mentioned therein were an undefined and vague area and were not a specified "place" as required by sub-clause 3 of Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Justice Wadia, in delivering judgment, observed that the various rulings of this High Court, relied on by the defence counsel, did not lay down that a "place," as stated in the section, would not include a well-defined ward of the Municipality. In his Lordship's opinion, if a ward or area was well-defined in the order so as to make it clear to the persons bound to obey it as to what part of the city or ward was distinctly meant to be within the operation of the order, then there would be no flaw in the order. Even the ward of the Municipality could be called a "place" provided its boundaries were specified.

Boundaries Not Defined.

Coming to the present case his Lordship observed that the order applied to the D, E, F and G Wards, the boundaries of which were not defined and the streets comprised in these wards were not mentioned. His Lordship doubted whether members of the public could be reasonably expected to know from this which exactly was the prohibited area.

Judge Holds Order Invalid.

The Judge, under these circumstances, held that the order was not valid, and the accused had committed no offence by disobeying it. His conviction and sentence were set aside.

Mr. M.C. Chagla, with Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas, instructed by Messrs. Manilal Kher and Ambalal, appeared for the accused. Mr. V.F. Taraporevala, acting Advocate-General, with Mr. P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Motor Bandits At Work

Sensational Day-Light Robbery In Sealdah

SEALDAH (Bengal), June 29.

A daring broad daylight robbery took place this forenoon in front of Sealdah Station compound, when about half-a-dozen Punjabis decamped with Rs. 20,000, after severely injuring four upcountry Darwans, belonging to the Gouripore Jute Mills in a suburb of Calcutta, with lathi blows.

It transpires that the Darwans were carrying money in two bags for depositing them in the Head Office at Calcutta. After getting down from the local train abouh 12 noon, they were waiting for a taxi, when the bandits came along in two private cars and suddenly attacked them.

Before they could realise the situation, the bags were snatched away from them by the dacoits, who disappeared mysteriously.—United Press.

KASHMIR STATE SERVICE

Analysis Of Appointment Figures

SRINAGAR (Kashmir), June 28.

A Kashmir Government communique states that pursuant to the recommendations of the Glancy Commission, statements showing the composition of State Departments as on 10th April 1932 and 28th February 1934 and statements showing new appointments made during the same period have been published in the Government Gazette.

An analysis has been made of these statements which cover a period of less than two years and, though the period was one of financial stringency during which retrenchment had to be made in establishments of different departments, the analysis shows the following increases in the representation of Muslims in the different grades of service.

Gazetted 16.
Non-Gazettd 129.
Menial 99.
Total 244.—A. P.

CHARAS CONSPIRACY CASE ENDS

Accused Sardar Ali And Six Others Acquitted

JUBBULPORE, June 29.

After protracted hearings, in which about seventy witnesses, out of one hundred and twenty, were examined in the Inter-Provincial Charas Conspiracy Case, Mr. A. Ahmad, First Class Magistrate discharged the accused, Sardar Ali, Nur Ali, Gulshah, Kalimullah, Zardar Ali, Hukmi and Mst. Binia.

One accused, Sriram, died here in the Victoria Hospital on April 30. Accused Sandan Khan, Mohamed Sadiqu, Mst. Darsan, Abdulla and Kadim Hussain are absconding, and they were excluded from the trial under section 540 A (2) Criminal Procedure Code.

The remaining fourteen accused were then charged under Section 120 B. (Conspiracy) read with Section 13 of the Dangerous Drugs Act. The accused were then questioned as to whether any of the prosecution witnesses would be required for re-cross-examination and lists of witnesses were then given in by their counsels, and the case adjourned.—United Prsss

SAPRU NOT GOING TO ENGLAND

Rumour Of Invitation Denied In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, June 29.

The report that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and some other Indian politicians have been invited to England for consultations in connection with the Joint Select Committee is stated to be without foundation.

It is also stated that Sir Tej Bahadur's acceptance of the Chairmanship of the Gandhi Reception Committee is not to be taken as any intention on his part of emerging from his present political retirement.—A.P.

Calcutta.—Syed Abdul Gani, Sub-Inspector of Police, Domjur Police station, Howrah, has been sentenced by the Deputy Magistrate to pay a fine of Rs. 150 on charges of wrongful confinement and extortion, in default three months' hard labour.—A P.

Capital Is Produced From Labour

Why Gandhiji Befriends Capitalists

Advice To Labour And Capitalists To Understand Each Other And Consolidate

Mahatma Will Not Criticise Govt Policy Towards Labour, As He Has Taken Vow Not To Take Part In Politics

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, June 29.

Gandhiji in his speech made before over 10,000 mill labourers this morning, thoroughly expounded the Communist theiry as he conceived it. Speaking, first, to labourers, Gandhiji asked them to be mentally and physically pure and clean, and exhorted them to give up drink and other bad habits. They must also try, he advised, to give up the distinction of high and low prevailing even among them. All of them, he said, should consider themselves as low, and then alone all their quarrels among different communities as also untouchability would go.

Proceeding, he said: "You must be Harijans in thought and deeds. Then alone you will have really deserved the title of 'Harijan.'"

After Gandhiji had finished, Sjt. Mahamad Usuf, Secretary, Mazdur Union (a Communist institution) asked Gandhiji some questions. Sjt. Usuf, in doing so, criticized Gandhiji's labour policy, and said he had done nothing for labourers, who were starving without bread.

MAHATMA, "A LABOURER"

Gandhiji, replying, said that he himself was a labourer like them, and was no God. He could only give them half a bread if he had a whole one. There was very little difference between him and Communists, or other such parties. If there was any difference it was only a difference of language and words. He was doing this work for the last 50 years, and there was hardly any movement when he had never thought of labour. If after mutual discussion and consultations they understood each other and worked in unision and consolidation, the labour problem in India would be immediately solved.

WHY HE BEFRIENDS CAPITALISTS.

Mahatmaji added: "I certainly befriend capitalists but in doing so I work for the interest of labour and try to take as much advantage as possible. Capital is produced from labour, and certainly not from deserts. Remember that you (labourers) are also capitalists, but do not know how to use your capital intelligently and usefully. The present duel between capital and labour is a duel between two high-sounding words Capitalists have used, and are using, their wealth usefully, properly and intellectually; while you fritter away."

Concluding, Gandhiji said: "I do not wish destruction of capitalists. In their destruction I visualise our own destruction. What is really required is an excellent combination of the two. Use wealth properly, and the labour problems of India would be solved."

GANDHI'S VOW

Replying to [illegible] questions, Gandhiji said that he had taken a vow not to criticise the Government policy or take part in politics, and, therefore, it could not criticise Government actions in the strikes of labourers etc., in Bombay.

"I AM MYSELF A LABOURER"

Mahatma Not Seeking Destruction Of Capitalism

AHMEDABAD, June 29.

Addressing a huge meeting of labourers this morning in the spacious compound of the Textile Labour Association Office, Mahatma Gandhi said that he had taken up the work of removal of untouchability to obliterate distinctions of high and low in the land.

Referring to activities of the Labour Association Gandhiji said that he did not like such activities anywhere else. He asked the labourers of Ahmedabad to take advantage of these activities. Mr. Yousuf, Secretary of the New Mill Majdur Union, presented Gandhiji with a printed leaflet and asked him what he had done for the labourers of Bombay and other places.

Himself A Labourer

Gandhiji said that he was called in the printed leaflet given to him, an ally of the capitalists. He had been working for the last 50 years for the labourers, although he was mixing with capitalists. He himself was a labourer. He was prepared to work for them in other places also.

He had a talk with the representatives of labour in Bombay. He had taken a pledge not to do Harijan work. He was as good as in jail. He would do any other work, if he could do it without committing breach of that pledge.

He had no quarrel with communism or communists though he had differences with them. He did not seek the destruction of capitalists. Labourers were also capitalists if they knew to combine like capitalists and make proper use of their capital.

He, therefore, spoke to them about harmony between labour and capital.

A purse of Rs. 5,000 was presented to Gandhiji on behalf of the Harijans of Ahmedabad.—A.P.

GANDHIJI'S SIND PROGRAMME

HYDERABAD, (Sind), June, 28.

Dr. Choithram Gidwani who arrived here from Karachi in connection with the purse collection for the forthcoming visit of Mahatma Gandhi in Sind on July 7, has collected Rs. 1,000 within two days.

[illegible] halt at Hyderabad [illegible] he will deliver [illegible] Queen's Garden. [illegible] are being [illegible] the Reception

Committee members are [illegible] for Rs. 2 each.

Pandit Doulatram has [illegible] all towns where the Bo[illegible] stops in Sind, to make [illegible] ments for Mahatma's [illegible] the stations.—United [illegible]

PUNJAB GANDHI PUR[illegible]

LAHORE, [illegible]

Dr. Gopichand, P[illegible] Gandhi Reception Co[illegible] issued a circular to [illegible] ers of the province [illegible] them to complete th[illegible] for Gandhi Fund wi[illegible] loss of time as Ma[illegible] will be in the Punja[illegible] a fortnight from [illegible] formal meeting of a[illegible] interested in this h[illegible] for Friday evening [illegible] Hall.

Vigorous collectio[illegible] made for Gandhi [illegible] Press.

NO ADDRESS T[illegible]

Viraingam [illegible] Throws Ou[illegible]

AHMEDABAD, [illegible]

The Viramg[illegible] threw out a re[illegible] row majority o[illegible] mending to pr[illegible] to Mahatma Ga[illegible] passes through [illegible] near Ahmedaba[illegible] Bhavnagar in [illegible]

Dohad Cond[illegible]

(From A C[illegible] [illegible]

A public meet[illegible] zens was held [illegible] demn the Poon[illegible] life of Gandhiji[illegible] dharlal Parikh, [illegible] Municipality, pr[illegible]

Mr. Kamalash[illegible] moving the res[illegible] demning the o[illegible] the opponents [illegible] campaign wou[illegible] pathy of all [illegible] persons. No [illegible] expression to [illegible] rights of men c[illegible] such mad actio[illegible]

Sjt. Ramchar[illegible] that the Harija[illegible] its stand on [illegible] rights of citize[illegible] could never be [illegible] barbarous acts

Sjts. Damod[illegible] thurdas Shivlal [illegible] Natwarlal Parik[illegible] mently condem[illegible]

BENARES SANA[illegible]

[illegible]

The Poona [illegible] condemned he[illegible] natanists and [illegible] Orthodox Sana[illegible] a public meet[illegible] demnation [illegible] Gandhiji's life

Swami Lalin[illegible] Sanatandharm[illegible] who took a l[illegible] ganising ho[illegible] during Gandh[illegible] tral Provinces [illegible] and Delhi in [illegible] press expres[illegible] the bomb ou[illegible] for Gandhiji [illegible] does not beli[illegible] of a Sanata[illegible] Sanatanist [illegible] demn the [illegible] —A.P

Rao Bahad[illegible] perintende[illegible] Wednesday [illegible] tion stone [illegible] Club, situa[illegible] Several po[illegible] trict were [illegible] sion.

ELECTION OF CALCUTTA MAYOR

Bengal Government Orders Meeting Of Corporation On July 4

CALCUTTA, June 29.

It is understood that the Bengal Government has directed the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation to call a meeting of the Corporation for July 4 to elect the Mayor and Deputy Mayor.—A.P.

LINLITHGOW TO SUCCEED WILLINGDON?

CALCUTTA, June 29.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" understands that Lord Linlithgow is going to succeed Lord Willingdon as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, when the latter retires from Office.

"Two factors", says the Paper, "are in favour of such a selection being made, viz: considerable knowledge of Indian affairs possessed by Lord Linlithgow who is the Chairman of the Joint Select Committee, and the need for certain changes contemplated by the Government following the withdrawal of Civil Disobedience."—United Press.

The labourers employed in the Boat Syndicate Cochin numbering more than 100 suddenly downed their tools to-day in sympathy and as protest against the suspension of two of their co-workers.

HUSBAND CUTS OFF WIFE'S NOSE

GARHA (Jubbulpore), June 29.

Officers on duty at the Garha Police station in the Jubbulpore district had the unique experience of witnessing a man walk in, flustered and breathless, holding a human nose between his fingers. The man, who gave his name at Jawan, a Rachi by caste, when he was able to calm down sufficiently related how, suspecting the fidelity of his young wife Satibai, he kept a watch and found his worst suspicions confirmed.

Incensed beyond measure, Jewan related to the police officers how he laid hold of his wife and cut her nose off. Taking Jewan into custody, the police set out to investigate the truth of Jewan's account.—United Press.

FIGHT IN JAIL: MANY INJURED

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, June 29.

One man is reported killed and several injured, in a fight between prisoners in the Shikarpur Jail, according to a message received here.

It appears that some prisoners nursed grievances against another and suddenly attacked him seriously injuring him.

This brought more prisoners there and a fight ensued in which a number of prisoners were injured. The Jail Superintendent arrived on the scene and with great difficulty peace was restored.

Mahatma Defines Meaning Of "Swadeshi"

Only Useful Articles Entirely Manufactured In India Can Come Under That Head

AHMEDABAD, June 29.

"How to know that a particular article was Swadeshi and what should be its true definition", was the subject discussed by Mahatma Gandhi with the workers of Gujerat Swadeshi Sangh.

USEFUL ARTICLES

The definition of Gandhiji is:—"For the purpose of this Institution (All-India Swadeshi Sangh), Swadeshi shall cover useful articles wholly manufactured in this country, through small articles wholly manufactured in this country through small industries which require for their existences continuous education of public opinion in their favour, and which will accept directions issued by the Board of this institution as to the price of articles manufactured by them, and wages and welfare of the labour under their control.

Such Swadeshi, will therefore exclude articles manufactured through large and organised industries which are able to take care of themselves and which can command state protection without popular aid."

CHANGE SUGGESTED

This definition was found by some of the workers [illegible] in the definition which should be:—

"Goods which are manufacture in India in all its stages, and under the direction of the Management with labour and capital 75 per cent Indian with Indian material as far as possible, shall be considered as Swadeshi. But in manufacture of goods yarn cotton, silk and woollen, should necessarily be Indian."

Explaining his definition Gandhiji said that his definition was such as required no change. He said that the lines on which Swadeshi movement is conducted at present has made us voluntary agents of big manufactures, and this has resulted in their neglecting home industries.

Gandhiji was therefore of the opinion that big manufactures do not require any stimulus from them and his definition was framed with a view to remove unemployment.

RAW MATERIALS

In reply to a question that raw material which could not be procured from India should be imported or not, Gandhiji replied in the affirmative and said he would certain[illegible] import [illegible]